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THE ARMY.

ULYSES S. GRANT,
President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.
Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
G. O. No. 57, WASHINGTON, May 10, 1875.

Publishes extracts from the Revised Statutes, and instructions relative to same, for the information and government of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

G. O. No. 59, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1875.

The allowance of brooms and scrubbing brushes prescribed in G. O. No. 120, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, October 14, 1874, will be issued to company commanders, monthly, on special requisitions, Form 44, of the Quartermaster's Department, approved by the post commander. The number of men from whom the articles are required will be stated on the requisition. Issues will in no case be made in excess of the allowance, and company commanders will not be required to account on the Return of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, for the brooms and brushes thus issued to them.

G. O. No. 60, WASHINGTON, May 20, 1875.

When troops are ordered by competent military authority to assist any Department of the Government in the execution and enforcement of the laws, all transportation, which shall be decided by said military authority to be necessary for such troops only and their supplies in the execution of the duty to which they may be assigned, shall be provided and paid for by the Quartermaster's Department.

Officials of other Departments of the Government are not authorized to provide transportation for troops and military supplies at the expense of the War Department, and the appropriation for transportation of the Army shall not be used for the transportation of officers or employes of other Departments without authority obtained from the War Department.

G. O. No. 61, WASHINGTON, May 21, 1875.

By direction of the President—under Section 2062, and subject to the limitation in Section 1224, of the Revised Statutes—the Commanding Officer of the U. S. troops in Alaska, stationed at Sitka, is appointed to execute the duties of Indian Agent in controlling the intercourse with the Indians in Alaska, including the Aleutian Islands, and to act *ex-officio* as Indian Agent over the tribes in said Territory. The following are the sections of the Revised Statutes referred to:

Sec. 1234. Officers of the Army on the active list shall not be separated from their regiments or corps for employment on civil works of internal improvement, nor be allowed to engage in the service of incorporated companies, or be employed as acting paymaster, or disbursing agent of the Indian Department, if such extra employment require that he be separated from his regiment or company, or otherwise interfere with the performance of the military duties proper.

Sec. 2062. The President may require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of an Indian Agent; and when such duties are required of any military officer, he shall perform the same without any other compensation than his actual travelling expenses.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1875.

First Lieutenant Albert F. Pike, Third Artillery—Died May 21, 1875, at Fort Wood, N. Y. H.

First Lieutenant Martin E. Hogan, Twenty-second Infantry—Dismissed May 12, 1875.

NOTE.—No Circular was issued for the week ending May 15, 1875.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1875.

Company A, Twenty-second Infantry, from New Orleans, La., to Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Companies B and K, Twenty-second Infantry, from New Orleans, La., to Fort Porter, N. Y.

Companies D, F, and H, Twenty-second Infantry, from New Orleans, La., to Fort Wayne, Mich.

Company I, Twenty-second Infantry, from New Orleans, La., to Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Statement of the number of desertions and re-enlistments in the U. S. Army, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and the ten months of present fiscal year to April 30, 1875:

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1874.

Desertions:
From July 1, 1873, to April 30, 1874..... 3835
From May 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874..... 768

Total..... 4603

Re-enlistments:

From July 1, 1873, to April 30, 1874..... 450

From May 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874..... 249

Total..... 699

For Ten Months of Present Fiscal Year, to April 30, 1875.

Desertions..... 1721

Re-enlistments..... 1779

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 24, 1875.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending May 26, 1875.

Wednesday, May 19.

The expense incurred in the enlistment of James Donovan, a rejected recruit of the General Service U. S. Army, will be stopped from the pay of First Lieutenant J. F. Munson, Sixth Infantry, by whom he was enlisted. The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will inform the Paymaster-General of the amount incurred.

Discharged.—Second Class Private Mark Supplee, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now at the Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia; Private George B. Doggett, General Service U. S. Army, at Fort Whipple, Va.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray, First Artillery, is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., to take effect June 17, 1875, and will join his regiment.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain James T. McGinniss, Thirtieth Infantry, in S. O. No. 86, May 6, 1875, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, is extended five months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for twenty-five days is granted First Lieutenant A. H. Bowman, Ninth Infantry (Chicago, Illinois).

Thursday, May 20.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Captain Wyllys Lyman, Fifth Infantry.

Discharged.—Recruit James Presdee, Mounted Service U. S. Army, now at St. Louis Barracks, Mo.

Second Lieutenant H. L. Haakell, Twelfth Infantry, will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty in conducting recruits to the Military Division of the Pacific, on the completion of which he will join his company.

Friday, May 21.

Discharged.—Private Patrick Maroney, A, First Cavalry, now with his command.

By direction of the President, Captain Joseph P. Sanger, First Artillery, is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., to take effect July 10, 1875, and will join his proper station.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant Henry H. Pierce, Twenty-first Infantry, is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, at West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, to take effect June 17, 1875, and will join his proper station.

Private James Allen, General Service U. S. Army, now supposed to be at Newport Barracks, Ky., is assigned to the Twentieth Infantry, and will be forwarded to the Headquarters of that regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn., at the first favorable opportunity. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Saturday, May 22.

Captain J. H. Lord, Asst. Quartermaster, upon the adjournment of the Board of Officers convened under S. O. No. 68, April 17, 1875, from this office, will report in person to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster District of Tucson, A. T.

Captain E. B. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Plate for assignment to duty.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental commanders, the following transfers are announced: First Lieutenant Joseph Keeffe, from the Fifth Artillery to the Fourth Infantry (Company A); First Lieutenant Anthony W. Vogdes, from the Fourth Infantry to the Fifth Artillery (Company H). Lieutenant Keeffe will report by letter to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany the first detachment of recruits going to or near his new station. Lieutenant Vogdes will join his company.

Monday, May 24.

Discharged.—Private Stanton P. Allen, H, Fifth Cavalry, now supposed to be at Regimental Headquarters; Corporal Alfred Stewart, K, Thirteenth Infantry, now with his command.

Tuesday, May 18

Discharged.—Private Jacob Wheeler, K, First Infantry, now with his command.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain E. D. Ellsworth, Military Storekeeper, Ordnance Department, in S. O. No. 128, June 10, 1874, from this office, is still further extended one year on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major J. S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers to draw up and submit specifications for the cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, etc., appointed by S. O. No. 68, April 17, 1875, from this office, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry, hereby relieved.

Second Lieutenant Louis A. Craig, Ninth Infantry, is transferred to the Sixth Cavalry (Company K), and will proceed without delay to join his proper company, reporting by letter for further instructions to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major C. L. Best, First Artillery, in S. O. No. 80, April 27, 1875, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, is extended ten months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 28, Washington, April 24, 1875.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Richardson, Texas, November 30, 1874, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry, is president, was arraigned and tried—First Lieutenant Thomas J. Spencer, Tenth Cavalry. Charge—"Violation of the 6th Article of War." Specification—"In this: that he, First Lieutenant Thomas J. Spencer, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, did write, sign, and send to his commanding officer, Colonel W. H. Wood, Eleventh Infantry, U. S. Army, a certain letter, in words and figures as follows:

SUNDAY, July 19, 1874—1 P. M.

Colonel Wood.
"Sir: Any officer who refuses to shield the honor of the wife of a brother officer when clothed with the power to do so, and appealed to dispassionately, is a coward or worse."

"This has been your action in my case, and I denounce you as a moral coward."

"To the Secretary of War and the civil authorities I propose to submit my case." (Signed) T. J. SPENCER, First Lieut. and Brevet Captain, U. S. Army.

which letter was disrespectful and contemptuous toward his said commanding officer, at that time in command of the post of Fort Richardson, Texas. This at Fort Richardson, Texas, on or about the 19th day of July, A. D. 1874."

The accused plead guilty, was found guilty and sentenced "To be dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the United States. The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. First Lieutenant Thomas J. Spencer, Tenth Cavalry, ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

The following General Order No. 68, was issued from Headquarters U. S. Troops, New Orleans, La., May 17, 1875: Before parting with the companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, which have for several months served in this city, the Colonel commanding U. S. troops in New Orleans, desires to express his acknowledgment of the excellent behavior of these troops while under his command. Officers and men did their duty in a manner calculated to reflect a high credit upon the Army and their regiment, and they carry back with them to their regular stations the thanks of their temporary commander for their uniformly good service, and his best wishes for their future welfare.

By order of Colonel R. De Trobriand:
H. C. PRATT, Adj. 13th Infantry, Post Adj.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, was May 17 assigned to duty at the Quartermaster's Depot in New Orleans, La., and will report to Major J. A. Potter, Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

Twenty-second Infantry.—In obedience to orders Companies A, B, D, F, H, I, and K, as soon as the Quartermaster's Department can furnish the necessary transportation, will proceed to their former stations in the Military Division of the Atlantic, as follows: Company A, Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Companies B and K, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Companies D, F, and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; Company I, Fort Gratiot, Mich. A. A. Surgeon Edward Lauderdale, U. S. Army, is temporarily relieved from his present duties and will report to the commanding officer of the Battalion, to accompany it to its destination, after which he will return to his station in New Orleans.

Leave of absence for twenty days was May 15 granted First Lieutenant L. E. Campbell, Twenty-second Infantry (New Orleans, La.)

Sixteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was May 19 granted Second Lieutenant Eugene Cushman (Little Rock Barracks, Ark.)

First Artillery.—Co. F was May 19 relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and as soon as transportation can be provided, will return to its station at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Medical Department.—Hospital Steward George W. Weed, U. S. Army, was May 18 relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and will report to the commanding officer of the troops in New Orleans.

Pay Department.—Major W. H. Eckels, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was May 20 ordered to pay the troops at St. Martinsville, La.; Mobile and Mount Vernon, Ala., and Fort Barrancas, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

First Infantry.—Report of scouting party from Lower Brule Agency, D. T., on the 30th day of April, 1875:

The party consisted of Major De Bussey, Lieutenant O'Connell, twelve mounted men, three Indian guides, two teamsters, and a corporal. The object of the scout was the

destruction of some log houses reported to have been built near Oklenak Creek, on the White River, by parties going to the Black Hills, and a trip to that locality for the purpose of finding out whether miners had penetrated that region and in what numbers.

The party started from Brule at 8 a. m., on the 30th of April, and proceeded in a northwesterly direction to Medicine Butte, and thence in a westerly course for four miles, where we halted at 4 p. m., having made 24 miles. It was snowing when we started and snowed hard about 11 a. m., continuing so until we halted. The wagons were unloaded three different times, the ground was muddy, caused by the recent rain and snow; in some places the mud was up to the hubs, and our progress thus very much impeded. At Camp No. 1, where we halted for the night, we found plenty of alkaline water and a little green cottonwood. We started next morning at 7:30. The weather was fine and the atmosphere clear and delightful. The effects of the snow and rain of the previous day were in some degree nullified by the clear and dry atmosphere of the night succeeding, yet the ground, especially that in ravines and small creeks, was very soft; the heavy wagon was drawn with much difficulty, and was helped across such places by attaching a long rope to it and the men hauling it across. Medicine Creek had to be corduroyed at the two crossings and the banks cut away. At this season of the year it is impassable otherwise for a large train.

After crossing, our route lay on the right bank, where we found a good road until we came to where the main creek forks off in a southerly direction, forming a triangular space with another branch running north by west, and a ridge of hills connecting both branches. At the juncture of these two branches we halted at 4:30 p. m., and formed Camp No. 2. Here we met a party of Brule Indians on their way to Brule Agency from Spotted Tail's camp. They reported the stealing of some American horses by Indians a few days previous, which horses probably belonged to the supply trains from Fort Randall to Spotted Tail's camp, or to scouting parties from Fort Randall. We travelled twenty-six miles on this day.

At 7:30 a. m. we broke camp and followed the highlands of Medicine Creek, and halted at 1 p. m. for our Camp No. 3, having travelled sixteen miles. The morning was cloudy, it rained hard during the day, and it was impossible for wagons to proceed. At Camp No. 3, which was on a creek of the Sicha or Bad River, we found plenty of water and dead wood. The ground as we advanced westward became more hilly and abrupt. At 7:30 a. m., we proceeded on our journey, our route lying almost due west and on the highlands of Medicine Creek, the Bad River on our right and the White on our left. We were obliged to keep on the high grounds in order to avoid the numerous creeks which help to form the main one. At this season the passage of these is impracticable. At 4:30 p. m. we halted and formed Camp No. 4. This camp is on a creek which empties its waters into the Sicha or Bad River. We travelled twenty-eight miles on this day. The weather was fine. The most prominent point in the rugged landscape met with since Medicine Butte is the White Clay Butte, from the summit of which may be seen the surrounding country within a radius of fifty miles.

To an observer from the top of this Butte the country resembles mid-ocean convulsed in a mighty storm. On all sides mounds and hills interspersed with correspondingly deep ravines and abrupt precipices, in some degree resembling the waves of the ocean of various altitudes. The scene baffles accurate description. We found water and wood in abundance at this camp. Antelope made their appearance to-day and two were killed, supplying us with fresh meat. We broke camp in the morning at 7 sharp. Our progress to-day was slow, having to encounter very high and abrupt divides which ran transverse to the course followed yesterday. The mules were not able to proceed farther; the ground was like ploughed ground, in some instances being very soft. During this day's march we gradually converged to the White River, getting about five miles from its banks, and advanced parallel to it on its highlands.

On the left side of the White River are very high peaks or buttes, at intervals of eight or ten miles apart, running along its banks and presenting very picturesque as well as grotesque forms; in many instances they resemble the "bad lands," but the territory thus denominated is located between the head waters of the Bad River or Little Missouri and the White, and forms an impassable barrier to the Black Hills. The Eagle's Nest is the most imminent point of land on the left of the White thus far observed, and presents a very imposing appearance. Broke camp at 7 a. m. on the 5th of May. The country grows more abrupt and hilly. Our route lay on the high divide of the White River and about five miles from its bed, the intervening distance consisting generally of deep ravines and steep hills.

The White River meanders generally between perpendicular sides or walls, the space between which, called the bottom, is perfectly flat, presenting a white clay appearance and is in most cases well timbered. This bottom is about three miles in width, and is very fertile. The river, about 100 yards wide, flows through the centre. The landscape on the left of the White, and at intervals as already remarked, presents the resemblance of many volcanic eruptions—peaks of all sorts of shapes and heights. Our elevated position on the right bank afforded us a splendid opportunity of fully appreciating these astounding freaks of nature. We travelled twenty-six miles on this day and camped at 4 p. m. on the White River.

This camp proved Camp Termination to the party so far as the onward march is concerned. The Major commanding held a council in his tent with the Indian guides, as to the best mode of proceeding to the Black Hills. They refused to go farther on the ground of fear. They expressed the fear of never returning alive if they attempted to enter that region. There was but one thing to do now, and that was to retrace our steps, after destroying the log houses on the opposite side of the river. Next morning, May 6, with two guides and two mounted men, the Major proceeded to the spot where the houses were supposed to have been built, and found none there. It thus proved a false report. At 10 a. m. we started for Brule Agency and arrived there at 12 m. on the 9th of May, returning by the route already travelled over, having been ten days out, and marched 276 miles. The men were in good spirits during the entire trip, and the horses and mules, after having arrived at Brule, showed little signs of fatigue or hard usage. *Brule.*

Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability was granted Second Lieutenant D. M. Scott, First Infantry (Fort Randall, D. T.), May 20. Major H. M. Lazelle, First Infantry, was same date ordered without delay to Fort Sully, D. T., to assume command of that post.

Seventh Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert was May 19 relieved from duty as a member of a Court of Inquiry, and Captain D. W. Benham detailed as a member.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army, was May 15 assigned to duty at Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Surgeon C. C. Byrne, U. S. Army, was May 18 as-

signed to duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., relieving Surgeon J. F. Weeds, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved will comply with par. 5, S. O. No. 75, c. s., W. D., A. G. O.

Leave of absence for seven days was May 20 granted A. A. Surgeon E. W. DuBoise, U. S. Army (Fort Seward, D. T.).

Surgeon W. J. Sloan, U. S. Army, having reported, was May 4 announced as Medical Director of the Department.

Seventeenth Infantry.—The commanding officer of Company H was May 18 authorized to turn over to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation to Rock Island Arsenal all ordnance stores of the old pattern for which he is responsible.

The Black Hills.—A despatch from Sioux City, Iowa, May 21, says: "A courier just arrived reports that Gordon's train, consisting of forty-seven four-mule teams and 170 well-armed men, were captured on the 18th inst., by a detachment of thirty-seven soldiers from Fort Randall, D. T., and are now en route to that post in charge of troops. No resistance was offered to the troops. The point where the party was captured is in Nebraska, some 350 miles west of this and forty miles south of the Indian reservation. The party had given up the idea of going to the Black Hills and concluded to move on to the Big Horn country until the Hills were thrown open."

Fort Stevenson.—The commanding officer Fort Stevenson, D. T., was May 21 ordered to detail one company of Infantry from his command, to proceed on the steamer *Josephine*, as an escort to Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Forsyth, on a tour of examination up the Yellowstone River.

Twentieth Infantry.—Captain W. S. McCaskey (with one enlisted man, Corporal Joseph Rhinehart, Company G), having completed the duty to which he was assigned was May 18 ordered to repair to his proper station (Fort Ripley, Minn.).

The leave of absence granted Captain Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, (Fort Pembina, D. T.), was May 21 extended ten days.

Fort Pembina.—The commanding officer Fort Pembina, D. T., was May 15 ordered to send a detachment of one non-commissioned officer and ten enlisted men to take post at St. Joseph, D. T., for the protection of the settlers in that vicinity, from June 1 to November 1, 1875.

Circular No. 8, Headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., April 10, 1875, publishes the Executive orders of January 11, 1875, and March 16, 1875, defining the limits of the additions to the Sioux Reservation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Pay Department.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was May 18 granted Major E. H. Brooke, Paymaster, U. S. Army. This leave to take effect May 20.

Eighth Cavalry.—The commanding officer Company B, now in the field, south of Fort Lyon, C. T., was May 18 ordered to proceed immediately with his company to Fort Garland, C. T., reporting, upon his arrival, to the commanding officer of that post for duty at Las Animas Park.

Sixth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was May 18 granted Second Lieutenant Robert Hanna. This leave to take effect when his services are no longer required as a witness before the U. S. District Court at Topeka, Kas.

Leave of absence for fifteen days was May 17 granted Second Lieutenant Frank West (Fort Dodge, Kas.).

"In order that he may comply with par. 2, S. O. No. 81, c. s., W. D., A. G. O., Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill, Sixth Cavalry, is relieved from duty in this Department, and will report, in person, to the Secretary of War. The Department commander gladly avails himself of the opportunity to bear his testimony to the distinguished services of Lieutenant-Colonel Neill while serving in this Department, and to his high character as an officer and a gentleman, and commends his example as one well worthy of imitation by every officer in the Department. Whilst he cannot but regret the departure of so valuable and distinguished an officer from this Department, the Department commander must be allowed to congratulate the Military Academy at West Point upon the acquisition of an officer who will bring to the performance of his duties as Commandant of Cadets every quality likely to ensure efficiency to the Corps and to reflect honor upon the Academy. Lieutenant-Colonel Neill leaves this Department with the good feeling of every officer in it, all of whom unite with the Department commander in sincere wishes for his welfare and success. (G. O. No. 12, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 20, 1875.)

Fifth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was May 19 granted Captain D. H. Brotherton (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas).

Fourth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was May 19 granted Second Lieutenant A. C. Tyler (Cantonment on the North Fork of Red River, Texas).

Medical Department.—Leave of absence for one month was May 21 granted A. A. Surgeon Wallace E. Sabau, U. S. Army (Camp Supply, I. T.).

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Medical Department.—Hospital Steward Rich. Keogh, U. S. A., was May 15 assigned to duty at Camp Sheridan. Telegraphic instructions of April 12, 1875, directing A. A. Surgeon J. R. Laine, U. S. A., to proceed at once to Fort La amie, and there report to the commanding officer of the post for duty with the escort for Geological Survey of the Black Hills, were May 15 confirmed.

Fourteenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Cameron, U. T., May 24. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains David Krause, J. H. Van Derslice, Frederick E. Trotter; First Lieutenant Albert Austin; Second Lieutenants Frank Taylor; George T. T. Patterson, Robert A. Lovell. Second Lieutenant Richard T. Yeatman, Judge-Advocate.

Third Cavalry.—The Quartermaster's Department was May 18 ordered to furnish transportation from Omaha to Cheyenne, for First Lieutenant A. O. Paul, and Second Lieutenant Frederick Sehwaika, on public business.

Fourth Infantry.—Of the sixteen recruits at Omaha Barracks, six were May 18 assigned to Company D and ten to Company E.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon R. B. Grimes, U. S. Army (now at Fort McKavett, Texas), was May 13 ordered to proceed to Fort Richardson, Texas, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry—in camp near that post—escorting military telegraph construction party, relieving A. A. Surgeon W. B. VanDuyn, U. S. Army, who will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty, thus relieving him as attached to Fort Concho, Texas—his proper station.

The Border War.—Recent reports received at the War Department show that the U. S. troops stationed along the Rio Grande in Texas, are annoyed by persons living in that vicinity who were formerly residents of Mexico, but have come into this country, and while professing to be American citizens are in collusion with the Mexican raiders and aid them in their frequent acts of violence. The following telegram has been received at the Department from Lieutenant-General Sheridan, who received it from General Ord, commanding the Department of Texas:

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, May 13, 1875.

Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

Colonel Hatch, now here, reports that a patrol of four privates under a sergeant, sent out to watch for Mexican raiders, were ambushed and two of the privates killed and robbed. The sergeant was chased to within one and a half miles of Ringgold Barracks. (See report forwarded March 22.) During the melee a Mexican was killed by his own people, as proven at the coroner's inquest by the character of the spherical ball taken from the wound. During the recent trial of a Mexican indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of two soldiers, the sergeant and the two privates who escaped, were, while attending the trial as the only witnesses to the murder, arrested, and are now in prison for the murder of the Mexican killed by his own people. Col. Hatch asks that the bail of \$500 each and the expenses of the trial of the soldiers be furnished by the Government, and such orders given as will prevent the future imprisonment and trials, by Mexican juries colluded with the raiders, of soldiers and officers for obeying orders. His reports that the country bordering on the Rio Grande below Ringgold is now virtually in the hands of the invaders from Mexico, aided by the Mexican population on this side, and that the Americans are being driven into the towns, are confirmed by Colonel Davis, Inspector-General.

This telegram was forwarded to the Governor of Texas by the Secretary of War with the following communication:

To the Governor of the State of Texas.

Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to the enclosed copy of a telegram from General Sheridan, dated the 15th inst., relative to affairs in Texas, in the country bordering on the Rio Grande, and reporting the arrest of the United States soldiers. The President desires me to call your attention to the subject and to say that if soldiers of the United States forces, placed in that State for the protection of the citizens, are to be treated in the manner indicated in this despatch, when they have simply done their duty, it may become necessary for him to withdraw the U. S. troops from that locality. Very respectfully,

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

The Attorney-General has telegraphed to the District Attorney for the Western District of Texas to defend the men who were arrested, as above mentioned. The War Department has also received information that Lieutenant French, of the Ninth Cavalry, who broke open a building on the Texas border where arms belonging to the raiders were stored, for the purpose of seizing such arms, was arrested for burglary, and placed under heavy bonds for his appearance.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Quartermaster's Department.—Leave of absence for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the limits of the Division, was May 11 granted Captain Simon F. Barstow, A. Q. M., U. S. Army (Louisville, Ky.).

Eighteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was May 15 granted Second Lieutenant John H. Todd (Columbia, S. C.).

Leave of absence for one month was May 14 granted Major William H. Brown, Eighteenth Infantry (Atlanta, Ga.).

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon W. T. Owsley, U. S. Army, was May 8 relieved from duty at Opelika, Ala., and ordered to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., and Hospital Steward A. M. Raybold, U. S. Army, to Marion, N. C.

Pay Department.—Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General, U. S. Army, was May 8 ordered to pay the troops stationed at Nashville, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Atlanta, Ga., on the muster and pay-rolls of April 30, 1875, and Major W. B. Rochester, Paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Frankfort, Lebanon, and Laurens, Ky., and Humboldt, Tenn.

Major H. B. Reese, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was May 18 ordered to pay the troops stationed at Fort Johnston, Fort Macon, Raleigh, and Marion, N. C.; Charleston, Columbia, Yorkville, and Newberry, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal and Savannah, Ga., and St. Augustine, Fla.

Louisville, Ky.—Major W. B. Rochester, Paymaster, U. S. Army; Captain B. B. Keeler, Eighth Cavalry, A. D. C., and Captain John H. Coster, Eighth Cavalry, A. D. C., were May 12 appointed a board of survey.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq'r's, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending May 25, 1875: First Lieutenant G. S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry; Captains R. N. Scott and John R. Myrick, Third Artillery; Colonel Del Floyd Jones, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant Henry Metcalf, Ordnance Department; Major T. J. Haines, Subsistence Department; Captain S. P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry; Colonel T. G. Pitcher, First Infantry; Captain C. W. Howell, Engineer Corps; First Lieutenant John Bannister, Twenty-first Infantry; Surgeon J. H. Franz, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Charles Braden, Seventh Cavalry.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain James G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, was May 19 assigned to duty at Boston, Mass., as Chief Quartermaster of the 2nd Quartermaster District, relieving Second Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, Third Artillery, who will rejoin his station at Fort Warren, Mass.

Third Artillery.—As soon as practicable after the arrival of Companies B and K, Twenty-second Infantry, at Fort Porter, N. Y., First Lieutenant James O'Hara, Third Artillery, will turn over to such officer as may be designated by the senior officer of the Twenty-second Infantry, present, all the public property at that post for which he is responsible. He will then proceed—with the detachment of Company B, Third Artillery, now at Fort Porter—to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., May 25. The following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Horatio G. Gibson; Captains Edward R. Warner, Erskine Gittings; First Lieutenants Frank W. Hess, John B. Eaton; Second Lieutenant John D. C. Hoskins. First Lieutenant John M. Califf, Judge-Advocate.

Second Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, Third Artillery, will, without delay, relieve Major Thomas J. Haines, Commissary of Subsistence, of his duties as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Boston, Mass. Major Haines, on being thus relieved, will proceed to comply with the orders of the War Department in his case.

Board of Survey.—Captain David H. Kinzie, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Charles Humphreys, Third Artillery, and First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth Artillery, were May 21 appointed a Board of Survey to meet at Boston, and report upon the cause of damage sustained by two 15-inch Rodman carriages and one chassis.

Medical Department.—Surgeon John F. Hammond, U. S. Army, was May 21 assigned to duty as Attending Surgeon at Division Headquarters—to date from May 20. His office is in the Army Building, New York City—Room No. 25.

The absence of three days of Surgeon Dallas Bache, U. S. Army, in extension of the leave granted him, was approved May 24.

Pay Department.—Major Edwin D. Judd, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was May 24 assigned to duty at Detroit, Mich.

Fifth Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., May 21. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Capt. Henry F. Brewerton, John R. Brinckle, William E. Van Reed; First Lieutenants George W. Crabb, Wells Willard, Ocran H. Howard; Second Lieutenant George E. Sage. First Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood, Judge-Advocate.

Major Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery, was May 22 relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will assume command of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass.

Fort Monroe, Va.—A correspondent writes us, that in addition to the two match games of base ball played this season by the Benjamin and Elder B. B. Clubs, each having won a game, a third game was played May 15, and the Elders at the seventh inning succumbed to a defeat of 27 runs to 6.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdq'r's San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during two weeks ending Tuesday, May 18, 1875: Captain George W. Bradley, Quartermaster's Department; Major Henry M. Lazele, First Infantry; Second Lieutenants Frank A. Edwards, First Cavalry; Frank Michler, Fifth Cavalry; Captain George B. Sanford, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant A. G. Forse, First Cavalry; Captain Samuel S. Sumner, Fifth Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon J. B. Hamilton, Medical Department; First Lieutenants Geo. W. Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry; Thomas Garvey, First Cavalry.

Fifth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month granted Captain Samuel S. Sumner, was May 11 extended one month, with permission to apply to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, for an extension of five months.

San Francisco, Cal.—Captain Richard F. O'Beirne, Twenty-first Infantry, A. D. C.; Captain George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Frank Michler, Fifth Cavalry, A. D. C., were May 11 appointed a board of survey.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Medical Department.—The leave of absence granted Surgeon James C. McKee, U. S. Army, was May 10 extended five days.

First Cavalry.—The Veterinary Surgeon of the First Cavalry, was May 14 ordered to Camp Bidwell, Cal., to examine the public animals at that post, reported sick.

Pay Department.—Major Brantz Mayer, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was May 12 ordered to pay the troops at posts in the harbor of San Francisco, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, Cal., to the 30th of April, 1875.

Fourth Artillery.—The following-named men were May 13 detailed on extra duty as artificers, instead of as laborers—they having been performing duty as such: Sergeant E. C. Lickiss, Corporal John M. Lorch, and Privates Julius Hoffman and Thomas Collins.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Bret. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Pay Department.—Major Joseph H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, was May 3 ordered to pay the troops, to include the muster of April 30, 1875, at Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Arsenal, Fort Stevens, and Fort Canby, Cape Hancock. On completion this duty Major Eaton will rejoin his station.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Bolivar Knickerbocker having May 6 reported from absence on sick leave at San Francisco, which leave expired April 30, was May 11 assigned temporarily to duty at Fort Vancouver, relieving A. A. Surgeon Wm. D. Baker, who will report by letter to the Medical Director for annulment of contract.

First Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant Peter S. Bonus was May 11 ordered to report to Captain Moses Harris, for duty with Company M, under orders to proceed to Fort Colville. On arrival at Fort Colville of the recruits for this company, now en route to the Department, Lieutenant Bonus and the detachment of Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, will be relieved at that post and will report to the commanding officer, Fort Walla Walla. First Lieutenant Thomas Garvey was same date ordered to proceed from Portland by steamer to San Francisco, and report to the Assistant Adjutant-General at Division Headquarters, to conduct recruits to this Department.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Thomas Garvey, First Cavalry, was May 10 extended five days. Company M (Harris') First Cavalry, was same date relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla and will proceed without delay to Fort Colville and garrison that post, relieving Company E (Miles'), Twenty-first Infantry, which will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and be reported to the commanding officer for duty. A detachment of ten men and one non-commissioned officer, from Company E, will be left at Fort Colville, to report to Captain Harris, until further orders. The promotion of Second Lieutenant George R. Bacon, First Cavalry, Company K, Camp Harney, Oregon, to be First Lieutenant vice Grant, deceased, which carries him to Company I, Camp Halleck, Nev., was announced May 10, and he was ordered to join his company.

Second Infantry.—As soon as the road to Boise City is open to wheel vehicles, Colonel Frank Wheaton will relinquish command of the post of Fort Walla Walla to the senior officer present, and comply with Special Orders, directing him to join his regiment in the Department of the South. On arrival at Omaha, Neb., Colonel Wheaton is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Captain John L. Johnston (Fort Klamath), was May 11 ordered to report without delay at Department Headquarters for Court-martial duty at Sitka, Alaska.

Inspections.—Captain George H. Burton, Captain Evan Miles, and Captain Harry M. Smith, Twenty-first Infantry, Captain Marcus P. Miller, Fourth Artillery, and First Lieutenant J. A. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, A. D. C., were May 8 and 4 appointed to act as inspectors on certain public property requiring the action of an inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, was May 1 assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Camp Lowell, A. T., and Disbursing Officer of the District of Tucson.

Eighth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Charles F. Loshe was May 5 directed to take charge of all general prisoners at Camps Grant and Lowell, A. T., and Fort Yuma, California, sentenced to confinement at Alcatraz Island, and conduct them under proper guard via the Gulf of California, to San Francisco, turning them over upon arrival to such person as may be designated by the Division commander.

First Lieutenant J. W. Summerhayes, Eighth Infantry, was May 7, ordered to relieve Second Lieutenant, P. P. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, of his present duties as A. A. Q. and A. C. S., at Ehrenberg, A. T. Lieutenant Barnard upon being so relieved will proceed without delay to join his company at San Carlos, A. T. The Commanding Officer Camp Verde, A. T., was directed by telegraph, same date, to order Second Lieutenant W. C. Roundy, Eighth Infantry, to report to the Commanding Officer Camp McDowell, A. T., temporarily, for duty.

Camp Lowell.—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Camp Lowell, A. T., May 24th. Major D. Taylor, Paymaster; Captain J. B. Girard, Assistant Surgeon; and the following officers of the Eighth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains J. N. Andrews and C. M. Bailey, First Lieutenants E. B. Savage, F. T. Adams and J. W. Powell, Second Lieutenant W. L. Pitcher, Captain Charles Porter, Judge-Advocate.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon R. E. Lightburne was, May 7, ordered to proceed without delay to Saint Louis, Mo., reporting upon arrival to the Assistant Adjutant General Headquarters of the Army for annulment of contract.

Fifth Cavalry.—Captain George F. Price was May 3 directed by telegraph to proceed without delay by stage, to overtake the Headquarters of his regiment now en route to Santa Fe, N. M. Leave of absence for one month was same date granted Second Lieutenant C. D. Parkhurst, with permission to apply to the proper authority for an extension of five months. Leave to take effect on being relieved of his present duties at Camp McDowell.

On the evening of April 27, says the *Arizona Citizen*, "the officers of the Eighth Infantry stationed at Camp Lowell, gave a stirrup-cup entertainment to the departing officers of the Fifth Cavalry at the same post. This entertainment consisted of a very pleasant ball and supper given at the quarters of the post sutler. The building was tastefully decorated and from the main entrance shone down upon the entering guests the names, in illuminating letters, of Colonel W. B. Royall, and Captain Emil Adam, and Lieutenants W. C. Forbush and C. H. Rockwell. Invitations had been issued to the various ladies and gentlemen of Tucson, and these, added to the society of the camp, made a 'goodly company.' All went merry as a marriage bell. The music, by the Fifth Cavalry band, couldn't help but be good, the dances were happily arranged, the ladies were good natured, the men were more bearable than usual (several of them brought out new neck-ties, but space will not permit a description of these), and in fact all who were present, felt it was good for them to be there. The supper and wines were excellent, and altogether when the party broke up, 'just before the awning,' the officers who gave and the officers who received this compliment, had a large addition made to the pleasant memories of their lives. In this connection and on the eve of their departure, we still take occasion to say that not only those who were present at this entertainment, but our citizens as a body say farewell to the officers and men of the Fifth Cavalry, with regret and with a deep sense of gratitude. They have aided well their part as soldiers and laid this Territory under a lasting debt of thanks deserved. The brilliant reputation they have won in the field has been supplemented by social attributes, and they leave behind them many friends."

The Sioux Indians, now in Washington, were received by President Grant last week. They were accompanied by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowen, and Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. As they filed into the President's private office he received each chief with a cordial shake of the hand. The *Washington Chronicle* says: "The coach which drew the braves was from the Tremont House. The only ornamentation of the vehicle, other than its variegated contents, was a profusion of flags, miniature ones at that, stuck here and there along the sides of the top. It may be added that these flags each had, in bold black letters, the names of 'Grant and Wilson.' There is nothing remarkable in this fact, other than that these flags afforded the foundation for the following incident: When the Medicine man piled out of the omnibus he was impressed with the flags, and wanted one. He was first given one quite plain, and without the lettering. He wouldn't have it. He indicated by signs and grunts just which one he wanted, and the one he wanted was a Grant and Wilson flag. It was given to him, and with the pride of an American citizen, either for the flag or for 'G. and W.,' he placed it at the opening apex of his burnished tomahawk, and carrying the emblem, both of nationality and the recent Presidential race, marched into the presence of his Great Father. After the Indians had got into position in the President's room, President Grant said to them, through an interpreter, that he was glad that they had arrived safely in Washington, but that he could not talk to them to-day on the object of their visit; that he desired them to talk freely with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that if any disagreements arose he would endeavor to right them. He desired them to accept the statements of these officers regardless of any statements made to them by others. Long Horn then stepped to the front and delivered his speech. He said, as interpreted: 'I am glad to see the Great Father; these people (indicating his red colleagues) are my people and relatives; this is a great country; it is not mine to-day, but it once was. He went on to say that he did own some of this great country, but white people wanted to take it away from him. My great grandfather, my father, and myself were chiefs. I am a chief. I never claimed I owned all the country before to-day, but now I claim it. I own it alone. These men you see are soldiers and will fight. Here the President interrupted the chief by stating that he did not wish to have discussed the object of their visit to-day; whereupon he fell back. Next comes Spotted Tail, a gay looking Indian. He was glad to see the Great Father, and wanted to have a great talk with him soon. He then grunted and fell back, when Red Cloud, a wiry Indian, came up. About all he said was that if the President did not appoint a day to see himself and the other chiefs he would be very sorry. The delegation then retired.

The Sioux Indian Delegation again called upon the President by appointment at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, May 26, accompanied by General Cowen, Acting Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith. They were received by the President in his private office. As each Indian entered the room he advanced toward the President, and, being presented by an interpreter, shook hands with him. The Indians then arranged themselves in a semicircle around the table, Spotted Tail and Red Cloud having prominent positions. The President, through

William Fielder, an interpreter, addressed the Indians as follows:

I want to say to the Indians to-day something about the object of bringing them here, and a few words for them to think about, but nothing for them to reply to at present. I have always been a friend to the Indians, and am very anxious to do what I think is best for their good. The country where they now live, as they must be well aware, is entirely incapable of supporting them, should the Government cease to give them aid. By the treaty of 1868, clothing was granted to them for thirty years, and provisions for only five years. The food and provisions, therefore, which have been given to them for the last two years have been a gratuity on the part of Congress. These may be taken from them at any time without any violation of the treaty. My intention now is to make some arrangement with them by which they and their children will be secure for the future.

Several of the Indians expressed their approval of these sentiments by exclaiming, "Ugh." The President, resuming, remarked:

As I said in the beginning, it must be evident to them if supplies of food should be withheld by the Government, it would be entirely impossible for the Indians to live where they are. Another thing I would call their attention to is this: They must see that the white people outnumber the Indians now about 200 to one, taking all the Indians within the territory belonging to the United States. This number of whites is increasing so very rapidly that before many years it will be impossible to fix any point within the limit of our territory where you can prevent them going. It will become necessary that the white people shall go from one place to another, whether occupied by Indians or not, the same as they go from one State to another. For this reason it is very desirable that, while they have a friend here to look after their interests, they should be situated where they would be able to get a support beyond any contingency. I do not propose to ask them without their consent to leave the homes where they were born and raised, but I want to point out to them the advantages to themselves and their children, if they will accept such arrangements as may be proposed to them. There is a territory south of where they now live, where the climate is very much better, where the grass is much better, and where game is more abundant, including large game, such as buffalo; where there is good pasture for animals, and where teachers can be sent among the Indians to instruct them in the arts of civilization, the means of self-preservation and support. This year we have had great difficulty in keeping white people from going to the Black Hills in search of gold, but we have so far prevented them from doing so. Every year this same difficulty will be encountered unless the right of the white people to go to that country is granted by the Indians, without any special fault on either side. If such trouble should occur and become general it would necessarily lead to the withholding, for the time being at least, the supplies which the Government has been sending to them. All this trouble I want to avoid. I want to see them well provided for in such a way that the arrangement will have to be respected by my successor and other Administrations of the future. I want the Indians to think of what I have said. I don't want them to say anything to-day. I want them to talk among themselves and be prepared to hear from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who are authorized to speak for me, and will be governed by my advice. This is all I want to say to them.

After a brief conversation between the President and Rev. Mr. Hinman, the President turned to the Indians and said through the interpreter:

I will say to them that what I have said will be written out, and they will have the words repeated to them by the interpreters.

The Indians withdrew, evidently disappointed in not having an opportunity to reply to the President. They were in full costume, with a plentiful supply of paint and feathers.

In responding to the toast of the Army, at the dinner to the Cincinnati, at Delmonico's, General Silas Casey said: Mr. President—I don't feel at liberty to decline your request that I should respond for the Army, although I sensibly appreciate my inability to do justice to that arm of the Service. The Army of the United States has ever been true to the flag of the country and ready at all times to uphold the Constitution against all its enemies and opposers whatsoever. Whether opposed to a foreign or domestic foe, they have ever willingly offered their lives to defend the honor of the country and to vindicate the authority of the General Government. Whether called upon to combat for seven long years in the swamps and morasses of Florida, exposed to the deadly and hidden fire of a savage foe, or the more deadly minims exhaled from a portion of its soil; or with only 10,000 men under General Scott (whom the page of history will render as celebrated as the famous 10,000 under Xenophon), cut off from their base of supplies, marched from the city of Puebla, and plunged into the heart of a nation of eight millions, and there, after a severe contest, dictating a peace within the walls of its capital; or when called upon to combat a gigantic rebellion, which would destroy the Republic—the Army has ever exhibited a devotion to duty, unsurpassed by that of any other on the face of the earth.—Brethren of the Cincinnati: As descendants of those heroic men who assisted at the birth of a mighty nation, it becomes us to be zealous for our country and her institutions in all her exigencies, whether of war or peace, for peace has its dangers as well as war. Let us ever be found on the side of honesty and integrity in the administration of the Government; let us ever favor the dissemination of knowledge and true religion among the people, for in so doing we shall not detract from the glory of our ancestry.

The sensation of Saturday in Washington, the Philadelphia "Telegraph" reports, was the arrival of General Sherman's new book. No book for years has been so much sought for.

An interviewer says of Jeff. Davis: He has lost the thin, cadaverous look about the face, and has a more robust appearance generally than when I saw him last, five or six years ago.

GENERAL ROSECRANS is examining some mines in Nevada in which he is largely interested.—General McClellan, who has been spending the winter upon the upper Nile, will return home in July.

The widow of Abraham Lincoln was recently confined in asylum at Batavia, Ill., a jury having pronounced her insane. She has never recovered from the shock of her husband's assassination.

The President will make a western trip in about a fortnight, during which he will attend General Sheridan's wedding at Chicago, the first week in June, and will settle down at Long Branch for the summer, about June 20.

MAJOR JOHN H. COSTER, captain Eighth Cavalry, and aide-de-camp to General McDowell, rode in the race for the Gentleman's Cup at the Louisville Jockey Club races on Friday, May 21, and lost the race by only a neck.

SOME of the ex-Confederates belonging to Mahone's Brigade, who had a re-union in Petersburg, Va., last week, and wished to visit "the crater," where some of their bravest and most perilous fighting was done, was taxed by the owner of the ground twenty-five cents a head for the privilege.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. TITCOMB, who died at Iowa City, May 15, in the thirty-first year of his age, enlisted when but seventeen and half years of age in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, where he served about a year. In 1863 he received a commission in a United States colored regiment, and served as captain till the war closed.

Mr. and Mrs. General Heintzleman and daughter sailed for Europe from Philadelphia on the 15th. They will spend the summer in touring through England, Ireland and France, and during the winter months will visit the Nile, river in Africa. We trust, says the Washington "Capital," that the health of Mrs. Heintzleman will be thoroughly improved by her sojourn abroad. The family will be greatly missed from our city, where their hospitable mansion has been over a centre of attraction.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN L. CLEM, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who gained national renown during the late war as "the little drummer boy of Chickamauga," was married on Monday evening at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, to Miss Anita E. French, daughter of Brevet Major-General William H. French, Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Artillery, Commandant at Fort McHenry.

UNDER the heading of "Mrs. Sherman Warned," the St. Louis "Globe" says: The attention of Mrs. General Sherman is respectfully called to the following paragraph, clipped from the St. Joseph (Mo.) "Herald": "General Sherman has lately written a book, and now he is going to get married. We always did believe that General Sherman was a brave man, and now we know it."

THE Court of Claims has fixed the value of the Vicksburg and Natchez cotton, which was so intermingled as to destroy its identity. Colonel Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglass, sons of the late Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois, received an award for 1,457 bales of cotton, or about \$259,000, seized in the State of Mississippi, on the maternal plantation.

THE name of the organization recently formed in Philadelphia, to secure the equalization of bounties, is "The Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Bounty Organization." The following persons were elected as officers: President, R. Kenney; Vice President, Napoleon Scovien; Secretary, A. A. Butler; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Simmons; Treasurer, Wm. C. Montgomery. We are requested to state that persons interested and wishing any information can address the Corresponding Secretary, cor. 18th and Wharton Sts., Philadelphia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS has recently taken out a patent for an improvement in gas-lighting. It consists in a globe of glass filled with water placed near the burner, which is movable, and so arranged that a very strong light can be directed to any part of the room. It is very simple and not expensive, and increases the power of one burner to that of one hundred and twenty-five candles.

THE Boston "News" tells this story: General Grant received at the Revere House those who sent cards up the other evening, and among others he received a card marked Rev. Mr. L., who, at the bidding of the President, put in an appearance, and as he drew forth a formidable document, said he would like to be appointed a chaplain in the Army, and handed the President three written sermons, from which the President could see, if he would examine them, how he would do for a sermonizer. General Grant stood unmoved, making no sign of approval or disapproval, until the reverend suppliant had gone, and then he turned over the sermons to the Legislative Committee, telling them that he would not appoint the man to the office until they should all read every sermon, and report in favor of the applicant; and here the matter rests.

OF ex-Senator Jas. W. Nye, now in an insane asylum, it is reported that "he passes most of his time in sleeping or talking to himself in a disconsolate monotone, meaningless and mad. He is never completely himself, but is subject to hallucinations, which speedily pass away, and give way to others equally quiet. He attempts to read and write occasionally, but with no great success. His mental faculties do not seem to be dimmed by any temporary lunacy, but to have actually completely given way, probably never to return again. The brain has been worn out by constant use, disappointment, worry and excess, and has at length lost all strength. The ex-senator looks careworn and fatigued, and truly as if life were a burden to him. The old ruddy complexion and stout physique are gone, and in their stead there is a rather pale, flabby individuality, in which no single trait of former greatness is visible. In one word, his race is run, and the once potent power is not more for this earth."

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

AN HISTORICAL FLAG.

THE following letter was recently received by Professor A. E. Church, at West Point, from General Crafts J. Wright, of Cincinnati, together with a large garrison flag, which has an interesting history. General Wright was a graduate of West Point, in the class of 1838, with Professor Church, Jeff. Davis, and others distinguished in the late war, and the regiment commanded by him received special mention for bravery in the official report of General Sherman of the battle of Shiloh. Martin Beem, the gallant young soldier mentioned below, afterwards, by his heroism and daring, won the title of Brigadier-General in the war, and

is now a rising young lawyer and a member of one of the first law firms in Chicago. The flag which has thus become famous has been placed where it and its history will be well preserved, and where the sight of it may stimulate some of the future commanders of our armies:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: I send you a camp-flag which has a history worth narrating. It may in your trophy-room, where it can be seen by those being educated for military duty, subserve a better purpose than to be retained here to be hoisted on public occasions. It may, too, remind you, when you see it, of your class-mates of 1838. This flag was the only camp-flag flying on the field at the battle of Fort Donelson and at the battle of Shiloh. My camp at the latter was about two miles from Pittsburgh Landing, and some miles in the rear of General Sherman's command. At sunrise, Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, the flag was hoisted, and soon after the rattle of musketry was heard along the advanced lines, and then the long roll.

"An order came to me to advance speedily with my regiment (the Thirtieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry), and protect the bridge and road leading to the Shiloh Church. We started, leaving our camp-flag flying and a few men to protect the same. Of these one was a boy named Martin Beem, of the color guard.

"Long before we could reach the Shiloh Church our progress was impeded by all kinds of retreating, defeated, and utterly disorganized troops. We could not go forward and were forced to go back to our command, to be identified with retreating soldiers. Finding General Sherman near at hand, I sent my adjutant to inform him of my presence, and that if he would protect me for not returning to my immediate command, I would stop and help him. General Sherman accepted my offer and soon placed me, on that Sunday morning, in a position not quite so peaceful and quiet as you had it on the Point that day. We lost eighty-nine killed and wounded in about an hour, and of them all my field and staff officers.

"Of the killed, while advancing the colors were the color-sergeant, but ere he reached the ground the colors were seized and advanced by the young soldier boy (for boy he was, scarcely eighteen) whom I had left in camp. He presented to my eye a strange appearance, being much enlarged in size. At the first opportunity I inquired what was the matter, when I ascertained that he had wrapped round him the camp-flag I had left behind. The retreating troops had passed through my camp disorganized. Those I had left, or nearly all, ran for the river. Cannon-balls were flying, and one passed through the flag. That the flag might not get into the hands of our enemies the young man hauled it down, undressed himself, wrapped it round his body, and dressed himself in larger clothes, and made his way to me in line of battle, where he arrived in the thick of the fight, and in time to save the regimental flag. For these two heroic deeds I had the young soldier boy commissioned as an officer.

"Hoping you will find this flag of interest enough to have a place in your trophy-room, with this history, I request you to present it to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for this purpose.

"Most truly and ever your friend and class-mate,
"CRAFTS J. WRIGHT."

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

FITZ JOHN PORTER AND THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Query.—If, as is asserted by a correspondent of your admirable journal, General Fitz John Porter held back his command, and in consequence caused the loss of the battle of August 30, 1862, how happened it that the casualties in General Sykes' Division (the Second) of Porter's Corps, exceeded twelve hundred killed, wounded and missing in that same engagement?

Does it not appear that Sykes, in advancing his three brigades of Infantry and two batteries of Artillery, must have acted under orders from Porter? When it is remembered that two of those brigades consisted of regular regiments, depleted in the Peninsula campaign and far below the standard in numerical strength, does it not seem that, in sustaining a loss of over twelve hundred, that portion of Porter's Corps did some pretty sharp fighting?

Honor should be accorded to whom honor is due; and it is submitted, should not distinction be made in favor of General George Sykes, than whom a more gallant officer never drew sword, and his division, when odium is cast upon Porter and his corps, when reference is made to the battle cited? K.

GENERAL NEUMANN, Inspecting General of the Prussian Engineers, has recently published some observations on the modern system—first developed by the Germans—of fortifying large places by distant lines of detached works. His criticisms, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are in the form of a letter addressed to Baron Troschke, who is bringing out a work introductory to the study of military history, and, with a view of getting his advice as to the engineering questions, has sent proof-sheets to General Neumann. The letter takes the occasion to emphatically warn his comrades throughout the army against the vital defect he conceives to lie at the root of the present fashionable use of detached works by military engineers. It is true, he says, that the additional ground gained by pushing these forward from the place throws the limits of protection under the former system into insignificance. But there is this inherent objection to that view: It is impossible to concentrate in one detached fort anything like the defensive means that may be collected in a large fortress. It is only necessary for the enemy to appreciate this truth thoroughly, and lay vigorous siege to a single one of the detached works, in order by carrying it to soon render their general line futile, and advance the attack to the body of the place within, which may very probably not be as well prepared to receive it as it should have been, and will certainly be at a distinct moral disadvantage. Hence, he says, one essential part of the new system should be to prepare from the first to assist the outer chain of forts where threatened by ready efforts at improvised counterworks thrown up against the enemy's attack; and he concludes by stating emphatically that the active defence of Sebastopol by Todleben, here offers the best example that can be studied. He might reasonably have added that the passive defence of Paris by General Trochu presents, whatever its political excuse, the greatest possible warning against the neglect of such efforts, seeing that it resulted in allowing half-a-million of armed men to be hemmed in and made to surrender by about one-fourth their number.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

"LAX CLAIM Island," near the Kittery Navy-yard, was sold for \$650, June 16, 1794; for £500 three months later, Sept. 29, 1794; for \$5,500 to the United States six years later, June 15, 1800.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "It is said that Secretary Robeson seriously thinks of burning the half-a-dozen or so old tubs that are left, and of adopting Paul Boyton as the United States navy."

CAMERON BURNSIDE, of Philadelphia, a nephew of Senator Cameron, and Otis C. Tiffany, of Washington, a son of Rev. Dr. Tiffany, have been appointed paymasters in the Navy.

The *Powhatan* has been ordered from Norfolk to New York, at which latter place she will receive and take to Aspinwall the relief officers and crew of the *Omaha*, of the South Pacific Station.

REAR Admiral Mullany, commanding North Atlantic Station, left Port Royal on the 24th inst., on leave of absence for three weeks, for the benefit of his health. His residence is Philadelphia.

ADMIRAL ALDEN, United States Navy, says the Washington *Capital*, "sails for Europe at an early date. As the handsome Admiral departs for pleasure and not on official duty, we cannot regret his loss, although he will be sadly missed."

At the Norfolk Navy-yard, the *Constellation* left the dry dock May 20, and on the 1st of June will go to Annapolis, Maryland, to take some Naval committees to the Southern coast. Captain George B. Ransom, and the fleet paymaster, Williams, of the *Colorado*, were at the yard on May 20.

MR. GERSHAM BRADFORD, Assistant United States Surveyor, reports the discovery inside of Blunt's Reef, of Cape Mendocino, California, of a sunken rock with six feet on it at mean low water. There is no help about, and its summit is only from two to three feet in diameter, the soundings almost instantaneously deepening to nine and fifteen fathoms on all sides.

The pay-roll of the Mare Island Navy-yard for the month of April footed up \$49,000, and the number of men employed was 600. A summary court-martial met at this yard, May 11, to try several enlisted men. Detail for the court: Lieut. H. C. Hooker, U. S. N., president, and Second-Lieuts. Berryman and Schenck, Marine Corps, members, Captain's Clerk Hinds as recorder.

The class of young Naval officers to be instructed in the use of torpedoes will report at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of June, orders having already been issued to a number of such officers for that purpose. The class which begins at that date will consist of about fifteen members, most of them of the grade of Lieutenant.

COMMANDER GEORGE P. RYAN, and Lieutenant Commander Charles J. Train of the United States Navy, who accompanied the Transit of Venus expedition to Kerguelen's Land, were among the passengers by the steamship *Ontario*, which arrived last week at New York from Rio Janeiro.

"THE late Admiral Farragut," writes a correspondent, "was heard to say a few days before his attack upon Mobile, that he regretted exceedingly that Captain Thornton could not be with him, as he regarded him one of the bravest and coolest officers under fire he had ever had with him—a compliment any officer might well feel proud of coming from one so distinguished as the late Admiral Farragut."

CAPTAIN F. P. Gregory, commanding the School-ship *Mercury*, of New York, has been complimented by the Governor of Martinique, in a personal letter, for rescuing near Bird Island, two natives of Diamond Village, Martinique, father and son, who had drifted to sea in a boat, and had been without food or water for six days. One of the party, the father, was so exhausted, that he died the same day, and was buried on Bird Island. His name was St. Mari.

BOARD of Visitors to the Naval Academy, to witness examinations commencing June 10: Commodore F. A. Parker, Captain George E. Belknap, Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, U. S. Navy; Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Army; Professor E. J. Carr, Cal.; Professor A. M. Gow, Ind.; Professor J. G. James, Texas; Colonel W. E. Potter, N. J.; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., Ills.; Professor Francis Wayland, Conn.

The *Sargass* will leave San Francisco in June for the coast of Alaska, and is expected to go as far north as the Bering Straits regions. She will have on board as passengers, Lieutenant Washburn Maynard, of the Navy, and Dr. Emel Bessels, who are on special duty under orders of the Navy Department—the former in connection with the Fur Seal Fisheries, and the latter on scientific investigations connected with the races of the countries on the North-west Coast in their relation to those on the Greenland Coast, etc.

DESPATCHES have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral William E. Le Roy, commanding the South Atlantic Station, dated at Rio de Janeiro, April 24, where he then was on board the *Monongahela*, to which he had transferred his flag. The *Lancaster* left Rio April 23 for Norfolk, Va. A telegram from Captain Truxton reported the *Brooklyn* at Montevideo, April 21. There had been ten or twelve cases of fever on board and two deaths—seamen. No new cases of fever had occurred for two weeks previous, the cool climate of Montevideo and vicinity having dispelled the disease. The *Brooklyn* would return to Rio at an early day.

Such wooden vessels as the *Tennessee*, we meant to say last week, will compare very unfavorably (instead of favorably, as the types made us say,) even when new, with the English iron cruisers of the *Rover* class, or the French cruisers of the *Duquesne*, or even the *Rigault de Genouilly* class. The context showed, however, what was intended to be said. Speaking of the *Tennessee*, we regret that the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy should have found just occasion for offence in a paragraph about Gage's free lunch, which was inadvertently allowed to slip into the account of the dock trial of the engines of the *Tennessee* which we published May 15. It escaped the attention of the editor of the JOURNAL at the time.

THE *Colorado* arrived at Hampton Roads, May 20, from Port Royal, and will remain there for the present. On the morning of the 16th she encountered in lat. 33 deg. 40 min. N., long. 77 deg. 19 min. W., a violent gale from N.N.E., before which she drifted towards the Frying Pan Shoals. She bore away for the Light-ship and anchored under the lee of Smith's Island, Cape Fear, where she remained forty-four hours waiting a change of wind. The *Colorado* is very slow, and not more than 6 knots could be gotten out of her under the most favorable circumstances. The *Colorado* has been ordered from Hampton Roads to New York. Part of her crew has been transferred to the *Constitution*.

REFERRING to the death of Captain Thornton, the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette* says: "One by one the ranks of the noble men who achieved fame and gave their country the best years of their life in the great rebellion, are being decimated by disease and death, and among them all no truer officer ever drew sword or displayed greater heroism than Captain Thornton. A deep feeling of personal loss is evinced among our citizens, who knew his rare qualities of head and heart and were proud of the distinction he had won. The survivors of that memorable battle on the high seas speak always in terms of the highest respect and regard of the modest gentleman who bore his honors so meekly. The nation's gratitude is due to such heroes, who go down to posterity honored for eternity and blessed in the memory of every patriot who loves his country."

THE following officers of the Navy were present at the funeral of Captain Thornton, together with a large concourse of civilians: Rear-Admirals H. K. Hoff and J. L. Lardner; Commodores J. M. Frailey, Jos. B. Hull, and Geo. B. Balch; Capt. T. G. Corbin; Comdrs. H. A. Adams, F. M. Ramsey, and Geo. B. White; Lieuts. A. G. Paul, Wm. H. Reeder, Bloomfield McIlvaine, Richard Rush, F. M. Etting, and A. B. Wyckoff; Paymasters Frank Arms, A. Burtis, and C. A. McDaniel; Chief Engrs. H. Newell, J. Q. A. Ziegler, and A. J. Kierstedt; Asst. Engrs. D. M. Fuller, C. J. Habighorst, W. Rowbottom, and Geo. White; Med. Directors G. R. B. Horner, and W. S. W. Hutschenberger; Pay Director Robt. Pettit; Mates C. H. Thorne and Frank Holler; Sailmaker J. C. Herbert.

CAPTAIN KIRTLAND, of the lake tug *Leviathan*, has invented a machine for taking soundings on shipboard. It consists, says the *Wisconsin*, "of a crank shaft attached to a grooved wheel six feet, or one fathom, in circumference, from which a plain steel wire can be run any required distance, say 100 feet or more, toward the bow, where a contrivance called a trip is placed, also on the rail, so as to project over the side of the vessel. In taking soundings, the lead, which is also an improvement on the leads now commonly used, is attached to the steel wire by means of a hook, and by turning the crank run forward to the trip, which disengages it and causes it to fall into the water. In order to ascertain the depth of the water without resorting to marks on the wire, an adjustable recording belt, properly scaled, is attached to the machine, and does its work with remarkable and un-failing accuracy, the record being made as the lead descends into the water. This part of the mechanism is controlled by a brake placed near the crank, which acts simultaneously. The apparatus is light, and can be easily placed in position when required."

THE United States steamer *California* was put up at auction at the Mare Island Navy Yard on Saturday May 15. Only six bidders, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "presented themselves, and this number fell off to two after the bid had passed \$19,000. C. L. Taylor finally became the purchaser at \$23,650 currency. The sale included the hull, almost completely stripped of the copper, the three lower masts, the machinery and propeller, and it was believed by those who inspected the old hulk that the price would be deemed satisfactory and the sale confirmed by the Navy Department. The *California* was built at Portsmouth, N. H.—commenced in 1864, and finished March, 1871, at a cost of nearly \$1,500,000. On March 13, 1871, she sailed from New York for San Francisco, arriving July 30th the same year. In July, 1873, she was put out of commission, until which time she had spent about twelve months at sea and fifteen months in different ports. The discovery was soon made that her manner of construction was a fraud on the Government, and her term of seaworthiness was completed in two years. She registers 2,490 tons. Her length between perpendiculars is 312 feet 6 inches. Extreme beam, 46 feet; draft of water, mean 17 feet 10 inches. Her machinery, built at a cost of \$400,000, is of the Isherwood type, and fit only for scrap-iron. Her spread of canvas is greater than that of any American merchant ship now afloat, the *Three Brothers* not excepted. She has made 14 knots under sail, but her steaming capabilities did not exceed 10 knots an hour."

A LETTER received at Washington from an officer of the Navy at Rio Janeiro, mentions that the *Brooklyn* arrived at that place on March 19, and remained for some time, when she left for Cape Frio, where she contracted the yellow fever, and the latest news from her is up to April 6, when she left Cape Frio for

a cruise. Nothing was said as to the extent of the sickness on the *Brooklyn*. Subsequent reports mention that she was at Montevideo, and it was probable that the fever had abated, as no advices have been received here announcing any fatalities. A letter from an officer stationed on board the United States steamer *Lancaster*, mentions that on the 19th of April the *Monongahela* arrived at Rio, and Admiral Leroy and staff transferred their quarters from the *Lancaster* to that ship and hoisted the Admiral's flag on the *Monongahela*. The leave-taking between the Admiral and the officers and crew of the *Lancaster* was quite affecting. The writer of the letter says the Admiral was exceedingly popular with every man, from the highest to the lowest, on board the ship. As he went over the side the boatswain broke down piping him over, and as his pennant came down the stop was broken, and out streamed the *Lancaster's* "homeward-bonder," 360 feet long. The *Lancaster* has been on the Brazil station for over six years, and the writer of the letter says, in allusion to the length of the pennant, that its gorgeousness could be accounted for by the fact that it is not every day that the *Lancaster* is homeward bound. She sailed on the 23d of April, and from fear of the fever took no coal on board to make up for that consumed on the passage up to Rio from Montevideo. For the same reason the condemned stores ordered to be taken were left behind. Her officers give themselves fifty days to reach Norfolk, which should bring them to that port about the 10th or 12th of June.

NAVY GAZETTE

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Chief Engineers W. W. Dungan, Jackson McElmell and A. H. Able, Passed Assistant Engineers C. J. Habighorst, D. M. Fulmer, L. W. Robinson and H. D. McEwan, and Assistant Engineer J. K. Barton have been ordered to report on the 26th inst. at Philadelphia for temporary duty connected with the trial of the Alliance.

MAY 20.—Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, in charge of engine stores.

MAY 24.—Commander E. C. Merriam, to temporary duty as light-house inspector of the Fifth District.

Lieutenant John C. Kennett, to coast survey duty.

MAY 25.—Captain Edward Simpson, to take passage on the *Powhatan* on the 14th June next to Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival, to command the *Omaha*.

Paymaster Geo. H. Watkins, Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. Minzer, Assistant Engineer Chas. M. Livermore, and Sailmaker Geo. S. Haskins, to take passage in the *Powhatan* on the 14th June next to Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty on the *Omaha*.

MAY 26.—Commander Arthur R. Yates, as senior aid to commandant of the Navy-yard, Washington.

Lieutenant Isaac Haslett, to the receiving ship *Vermont*, at New York.

DETACHED.

MAY 20.—Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Higginson, from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to Newport, R. I., on the 1st June next for instruction in torpedo service.

Lieutenant M. L. Johnson, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, as executive.

Lieutenant Commander F. E. Chadwick, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Powhatan* as executive.

Lieutenant Commander Chas. H. Davis, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to Newport, R. I., on the 1st June next, for instruction in torpedo service.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kierstedt, from duty in charge of engine stores at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and to continue on duty as president of Examining Board.

MAY 22.—Commander Francis H. Baker, from duty as inspector of the Fifth Light-house District, and placed on sick leave.

MAY 25.—Lieutenant G. D. B. Gilden, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and to take passage on the *Powhatan* on the 14th June next for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty as executive on board the *Omaha*.

Assistant Surgeon John S. Bagg, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., on the 31st inst., and ordered to take passage on the *Powhatan* on the 14th June next for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty on board the *Omaha*.

Lieutenant Commander S. W. Nichols, Lieutenant Socrates Hubbard, Master Thomas N. Lee, Midshipmen Frank S. Hotchkiss and Jesse M. Roper, Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith, Paymaster W. Goldsborough, Passed Assistant Engineer Ralph Aston, Assistant Engineer James H. Perry, Gunner Matthew J. Dutcher, and Sailmaker John C. Chevalier, from the *Omaha*, on the receipt of their orders, and to proceed to Aspinwall and report for a passage in the *Powhatan* to the United States, reporting their arrival to the Department.

Gunner Wm. C. Seymour, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia, and ordered to take passage in the *Powhatan* on June 14 next for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty on board the *Omaha*.

MAY 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. V. Gridley has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Monongahela*, South Atlantic Station, on the 24th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Theo. Perry, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to take passage in the *Powhatan* on the 14th June next for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty on board the *Omaha*.

PROMOTED.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. S. McConnell, to be a paymaster in the Navy from January 15, 1875.

Assistant Paymaster Samuel H. Colhoun, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from January 15, 1875.

APPOINTED.

Frank Anderson, of Stapleton, N. Y., an assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 24, 1875.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Assistant Engineer Wm. G. McEwan, from May 24, 1875.

REVOKED.

The orders of Chief Engineer E. S. De Luce, to the Roanoke and placed on waiting orders.

OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 26, 1875:

Geo. D. Henderson, chaplain, May 20, Portsmouth, N. H.

Jacob Lewis Dupuy, cabin steward, May 13, U. S. S. *Canopus*, at New Orleans.

John Killen, machinist, March 21, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, Harbor of Koshima, Japan.

Albert Bowler, storage steward, December 10, 1874, U. S. S. *Monongahela*.

John B. Leach, paymaster's clerk, May 22, U. S. S. *Tennessee*, at New York.

A CARLIST officer of the general staff has been in Stuttgart, making proposals to the Wurtemberg government to purchase on behalf of Don Carlos, the disguised needle-gun in its possession, but he was refused.

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THE SHERMAN MEMOIRS.

As the days roll on, and the SHERMAN Memoirs pursue their travels from one editorial sanctum to the other, the flood of reviews and notices becomes wider and deeper. We have all sorts of notices from all sorts of papers, each in the style of its writer's journal and each making the use appropriate to its party of the matter of the Memoirs. The great New York dailies treat it with courtesy and admiration, one or two of them making as much political capital out of it as can be made of a non-political book. All, however, are constrained to admit that the Memoirs are brilliant and graphic, and all the writers have apparently read them with interest.

This is by no means surprising, for we hardly remember a more interesting book since NAPOLEON'S Memoirs. It is not often that the Autobiography of a distinguished general is good reading. CÆSAR'S Commentaries and NAPOLEON'S Memoirs are, because they are both so terse in phrase, so sparkling in anecdote; and SHERMAN'S Memoirs have the same

merits in an eminent degree. Of other military memoirs, how many have survived the oblivion of dusty bookshelves in public libraries, profaned only by investigating book-makers? The list, apart from those mentioned, is so small that the world outside of military writers has forgotten all except the WELLINGTON despatches. It is probably safe to say that SHERMAN'S Memoirs will outlive JOHNSTON'S Narrative and BADEAU'S Life of GRANT, from that inherent vigor of manhood that inspires the author's style and makes every page a confidential talk face to face. In the chorus of praise so far there are some discordant notes, one of which comes from a writer in the Washington Capital. The controlling spirit of this notice appears to be either strong personal enmity or a disordered digestive system, for the writer, under the guise of a book review, treats the world to nearly three columns of small type, in which every word is a strong personal attack on SHERMAN himself, made up of assertions unsupported by evidence. His last paragraph of six lines presents all the criticism of the book itself in the whole notice, and contains one sharp but truthful accusation: it is that the book is frequently "padded" with old reports and letters. This we must admit, and express our conviction that it is a pity they were not all burnt, so that SHERMAN might have given us their substance in the nervous compact English of the rest of the Memoirs.

WILKES, of the Spirit of the Times, who is nothing if not in a fight, tries to make one out of the Memoirs by setting GRANT against SHERMAN, SHERMAN against GRANT, on the credit of the March to the Sea. The New York Herald tries the same game with even more persistence, and the World is naturally not far behind. With personal controversies such as those of MONTGOMERY BLAIR the province of criticism has nothing to do. They are distinct issues of fact between individuals. The publication of the SHERMAN Memoirs was a challenge to a host of these, and had SHERMAN possessed less courage, he would have left the book unpublished till his death. That such was his intention at one time we know, but the fact of ultimate publication shows that he has counted the cost and intends to fight it out, if necessary, on the question of veracity.

So far the press has treated him well, as was natural. A disinterested person cannot help but be pleased and interested by these Memoirs. No one during the war excited such interest as SHERMAN on his famous March to the Sea, and a great anxiety for the truth as to that march is universal in America. So long as criticism is disinterested, it cannot but praise the book. Personal dislike has no place in a book review, and is only manly and respectable when it signs itself, as SHERMAN'S does, with its own name, accepting the responsibility of its statements. This should be remembered in reading notices of a book of the character of these Memoirs. If they attack individuals by giving the author's personal impressions of those individuals they carry their own antidote in the fact that an unprejudiced person gives these impressions only adequate weight as statements of fact. They are personal opinions, and pass for such avowedly. Where such feelings are sheltered behind the impersonality of a book review, by an anonymous hand, they assume a weight that does not belong to them. The editor of a paper is a known and responsible party. His book reviewers are or should be only men of special knowledge on given subjects, and entirely unprejudiced as to the authors of books under review. With such reviewers SHERMAN'S Memoirs will always fare well, for their brilliant and graphic style, their bravery and candor of statement, regardless of all consequences, in the interest of what he regards as the truth.

The ablest review which has appeared thus far is, however, that published in the New York Sun of May 26th, the writer of which sums up his conclusions as follows: "These remarkable volumes are bristling with points, and filled with interesting descriptions. There is scarcely a dull or tedious page in them, and yet we doubt if their publication at this time will either contribute to the happiness or increase the reputation of their author. There is too much in them to stir up controversy, and not enough to show the world conclusively that their writer is at all times right, or that he belongs to the highest type of either thinkers or actors."

SHERMAN's volumes are deficient and disappointing, the *Sun* thinks, precisely in the particular to which the author limits his own claim for their intention; to "assist the future historian when he comes to describe the whole, and account for the motives and reasons which influenced some of the actors in the great war." Says the *Sun*:

Although they are distinguished by a decidedly personal flavor and much independence of expression with reference to both men and measures, they are not characterized by that fullness of personal detail which gives to military memoirs their principal interest and value. Neither are they marked by the searching criticism and extended analysis of strategic and tactical movements, which are naturally looked for in the writings of so distinguished a general. He has said quite enough about Wool, Buell, Hooker, Butterfield, Logan, Palmer, Blair, Sooy Smith, McClellan, McDermott, Stanton and even Thomas, to stir up an active and possibly an acrimonious controversy; but in no single instance has he drawn a complete portrait or presented a careful and extended description of character, without which the story of the great rebellion must rapidly fade from the memory of man.

For all these memoirs tell us, Grant, who is commended principally for his "dogged resolution" and "terrible energy," might well be regarded as Sherman's inferior in the game of war though we look in vain for a description of characteristics upon which to found comparisons. We remember an anecdote, however, which shows that Sherman had considered that question, and even solved it philosophically. One night, while sitting before his camp fire, so the story goes, he remarked to an officer with whom he was conversing: "I am a much brighter man than Grant; I can see things quicker than he can, and know more about books than he does, but I'll tell you where he beats me, and where he beats the world; he don't care a cent for what he can't see the enemy doing, but it scares me like hell!" We do not vouch for the story, but it ought to be true, for it illustrates an essential characteristic of both Generals.

The fact is remarked upon that nowhere in these volumes is found "the history of a great battle or a great victory, wherein SHERMAN engaged his whole force and risked his Army and reputation, resolved to win or lose all upon the issue." The General's distrust of, and inability in handling cavalry, is pointed out, and but for this he might, it is argued, have annihilated Johnston's army or have driven it back more rapidly and with much heavier loss. "Among the troops serving within the limits of his military division were not less than seventy-five regiments of veteran cavalry and mounted infantry. Had this corps been organized at the beginning of the Atlanta campaign instead of after it was entirely over, and been put upon the basis of a distinct and separate arm, with distinct and well defined uses, it cannot be doubted that it could have been so used in conjunction with the other arms of service as to put JOHNSTON'S army at SHERMAN'S mercy."

But Sherman up to that time had little experience and still less confidence in cavalry; judging from his memoirs, he never fully appreciated its value, and even now he seems to regard it with indifference. What cavalry he had with him he used unmercifully, working it night and day, breaking it up into small detachments, and scattering it all about the theatre of war in a manner well calculated to wear out the horses and destroy the morale of the men, and less calculated to do the enemy no serious damage. It should be said, however, in justice to him, that Johnston was even more careless of his cavalry and more incapable of appreciating its true nature and uses. Had that General concentrated his mounted force under the command of Forrest, who possessed many of the characteristics of a great cavalry leader, instead of under Wheeler, an officer of no enterprise and less ability, it would have been impossible for Sherman to maintain unbroken the long line of railway by which his Army was supplied, and consequently impossible for him to push the enemy into the interior of Georgia till he had organized a superior mounted force and put it under the control of a commander of still greater ability.

SHERMAN'S criticisms upon THOMAS for his slowness are answered by the *Sun* at length, and we are told that "Chickamauga was saved from being a great national disaster by the dogged resistance of THOMAS, while Nashville was the scene of a battle which annihilated Hood's army, and decided that the 'March to the Sea' itself was not a great and irreparable blunder." The march through Georgia should not, the writer thinks, have extended beyond Augusta.

The time expended in and about Savannah was time lost, since the occupation of Augusta and the continuance of the march toward Grant would as certainly have caused the evacuation of Savannah as the march from that place toward Raleigh at a later day compelled the evacuation of Charleston. It was a mistake because it enabled Johnston to recall from Alabama all that was left of Hood's broken battalions, and by uniting them with the other detachments of his widely extended command, to concentrate a respectable army in the Carolinas and interpose it between Sherman and Grant. Had Johnston been more prompt in taking advantage of the opportunity, or could he have gathered a force sufficiently strong to check Sherman's subsequent march, it is difficult to see how the latter could have corrected his blunder. There would have been no recourse left him but to commit a still greater blunder, namely, that of transporting his Army to Petersburg by water, and thus removing it for the time consumed in the voyage entirely from the theatre of war. As it was, this latter movement was contemplated both by Sherman and Grant, as shown by the memoirs, and was only abandoned when it was discovered that it could not be completed in less than two months. There is nothing in the reports of either to show that they saw then or have ever seen since the real danger they would have thereby incurred, or the advantages that Johnston might have gained.

There is reason to believe, the *Sun* asserts, "that the whole truth in reference to this question has not yet been published, and that whatever opposition GRANT may have shown to the march, was due in a great degree to the influence of General RAWLINS, GRANT'S chief of staff, who, it is known, had the gravest fears of a disaster to THOMAS if SHERMAN should leave him to contend single-handed with HOOD. It is said that RAWLINS even went so far as to visit Washington and personally advise the Secre-

tary of War to forbid the carrying out of the plan at that juncture." Mr. DANA, at present editor of the *Sun* was, it will be remembered, at the time referred to, Assistant Secretary of War.

Altogether, General SHERMAN'S book has made a great stir, and the sifting it will undoubtedly receive on questions of fact must redound in the end to the truth of future history.

FROM the *Volunteer Service Gazette* we learn that one corps of citizen soldiers at least has given food for thought to the English Regular Army authorities. We refer to a troop of horse called the "Hampshire Mounted Rifles." This troop, otherwise known as the "old Droxford Troop," has now for a series of years been drilling steadily in the tactics of Mounted Rifles, on an independent plan, which seems to be made up from the ideas of NOLAN, Sir FRANCIS GALTON, and others. The men use English hunting saddles, with large saddle bags in lieu of a valise, and carry long range breech-loading rifles in the "Namaqua bucket," their swords being hung from a frog instead of a ship. What the Namaqua bucket is, our curious readers may learn for themselves in GALTON'S "Art of Travel," an old book now, but one of the best compendiums of hints on "roughing it in the bush" ever written. Briefly described, the Namaqua bucket is a rectangular bag of canvas or ox-hide, fastened in front of the rider's right knee to the saddle, and into which the butt of the rifle is thrust, the barrel slanting back, coming under the right arm. If required for use the gun is instantly caught up and ready, while the bucket allows the horseman to carry a long range rifle with even greater ease than a short carbine. The only trouble with this Droxford troop seems to be its small numbers, easily explained in a force of expensive volunteer cavalry, requiring plenty of rich recruits and hard work.

This little troop has enjoyed the honor of being ordered to send a representative trooper to the Horse Guards, that its peculiar equipments might be examined; and a mention of the Droxford Troop in the House of Commons brought out tokens of approval, showing that the troop is well known. The commander of this corps, Colonel BOWER, made a very interesting speech at the last meeting of the Corps, in which he ran over the results of the experiments made by the troop. They seem to be entirely satisfied with the bucket and the large saddle bags on the long hunting saddle, while of carrying the sword he says, "we have tried every way I can think of, and find nothing can beat our old frog belt, with which we can brush through jungle without being hung up, and can skirmish on foot without getting tripped up."

It is well for a country when enough volunteer soldiers of public spirit are found to emulate the Droxford Troop, and by experiments on the best forms of equipments and drill to secure ideal efficiency. Such experiments are impossible in the regular army of any country. Not only is it hampered by tradition, but experiments by individual officers of an army are unwise, from the danger of their disturbing discipline. As one poor general is better than two good ones, so even a poor single system is better than a number of better but contradictory systems. We note the salient points of the Droxford Troop, because they raise two questions worthy of intelligent discussion by ourselves: first, whether our Cavalry of the present day, by the use of the Namaqua bucket, may not be enabled to use long range rifles; second, whether the frog sword belt is not more proper for cavalry use than our old system of slings, and preferable even to leaving the sabre on the saddle.

The inferiority of the carbine to the musket has been demonstrated at Creedmoor, especially with the short carbine cartridge. Three hundred yards is the extreme limit of its range, while all the muskets in good hands will make bull's eyes at five, six and even eight hundred yards. The advantages of the carbine are confined to its shortness, and since all our cavalry firing will probably hereafter be done on foot, the necessity of giving the men as good, if not a better, weapon than the infantry, increases daily.

Those who have served in our cavalry during the rebellion will remember that the leaving of the sabre on the saddle was not unaccompanied with in-

convenience. Horses will lie down and roll on sabres, bending or breaking them, and fastenings will sometimes break loose. Whether the frog belt obviates all these inconveniences, and still admits of perfect freedom on foot, is a question that is worth testing here, as well as in England. If it tends to nothing else, it may tend to giving the men more of a taste for that weapon, the use of which, in American cavalry, has become nearly a lost art, since the late improvements in fire-arms.

We trust that our remarks may draw forth from officers of American experience some of that professional discussion to which our columns are always open, and which, on abstract military questions like this, is sure to be ultimately interesting and valuable.

We publish under our official heading a comparative statement of the number of desertions and re-enlistments in the United States Army, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and the ten months of the present fiscal year, to April 30, 1875. The comparison is a most gratifying one. During the ten months of the present year, the re-enlistments amounted to 1,779, exceeding the desertions, which were 1,721. During the same period of last year, the re-enlistments were only 450, and the desertions 3,888. Net gain this year 58, as compared with a net loss last year of 3,888. We have had evidence of the improved feeling among the enlisted men in the Army in the decrease of the complaints which formerly came to us in scores. Some of these complaints were unquestionably well founded, and the attention we thought it wise to give to them has been, we hope, not without its influence in bringing about the improved condition of things.

At the last stated monthly meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Commodore George Henry Preble, Commandant of the Navy-yard, a corresponding member of the Society, was introduced, and a communication was read from Dr. A. J. Comfort, of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, covering a very interesting contribution to the Society's collections, consisting of a specimen of the pictorial writing of the North American Indians, it being a history of the Sioux tribe from 1800 to 1873. A vote of thanks to the donor was passed unanimously, while the draft was ordered to be framed.

It is reported that General Meigs will be granted three years leave of absence, with permission to go to Europe, and that General Rufus Ingalls will be assigned to duty in charge of the Quartermaster's Department. It is well understood that some such programme was on the cards months ago, but it was postponed at that time.

His Majesty, the King of the Sandwich Islands, has conferred the Order of Kamehameha the First, upon several officers of the United States Army and Navy. Thus: To be Knight Commanders—Rear Admiral J. J. Almy, Captain Hopkins and Captain Temple, United States Navy. Knight Companions—Lieutenant Commander Whiting, United States Navy, and Colonel Wherry, United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEW YORK, May 27, 1875.

In order to comply with the requirements of our constitution, a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac is hereby called at the ARMY BUILDING, corner of Greene and Houston Sts., New York, on FRIDAY, JUNE 11th, 1875, at ten o'clock, A. M.

As a large majority of the members of the Society have indicated their preference for a postponement of the Annual Reunion until the summer of 1876, at Philadelphia, the intention is to confine the proceedings at the meeting here called to the transaction of routine business and to preparation, by appointment of committees and otherwise, for a grand gathering during the year of the Centennial.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, President.
GEO. H. SHARPE, Recording Secretary.
WM. C. CHURCH, Corresponding Secretary.
HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., Treasurer.

THE Centennial Commission has had a programme submitted to it for the opening of the Exposition as follows: President of the Day, The President of the United States; Chaplain, the Chaplain of the United States Senate; Orators, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Poet, Henry W. Longfellow; Reader of the Declaration of Independence, Ralph Waldo Emerson; Grand Marshal, General W. T. Sherman, United States Army; Master of Ceremonies, General Jos. E. Johnston, of Georgia. General Joseph H. Hanley is about to remove to Philadelphia to take charge of Centennial matters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

LEE'S STATUS AS A GENERAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It is with great reluctance that the subject of Lee's status as a General is once more approached. Nevertheless, such letter as that of T. M. A. on Lee should not pass unnoticed.

In the first place, it is impossible to conceive why General Wolsey's estimate of Lee should be considered of any importance in this country. The writer has met this gallant officer, and found him an unusually practical and unpretentious gentleman. Still, with all his experience, his service has never been on a sufficiently grand scale to justify an opinion *ex cathedra* on a commander in chief of an army of over 100,000 men, operating on a stage well known to him, but one of the most difficult for an adversary: a country perfectly defensible, with brave troops, against troops, however ably commanded, in whole or in part. "Great Britain's little wars" are scarcely calculated to form great military crises, unless they are men of ten thousand. With every feeling of respect and good will for the English general, has he ever in writing or in action, displayed a genius or a talent, which gives weight to his estimate of Lee as the greatest General since Napoleon, and that, too, before our war was half over?

Radetzky and Hess were abler men than Lee. Their operations in northern Italy in 1848-9, deserve the closest study.

The Prince of Orange, or whoever was his military dry nurse, need not blush for their Dutch campaign against the Belgians in 1831. But for the intervention of the great Powers, they would have taught the world a lesson of how to put down a rebellion.

As a strategist, Rosecrans proved Lee's superior in Western Virginia. Lee's peninsula campaign was what the French call *decoûte*. He ought to have used up such a general as he had to do with. Lee was backed by a Lieutenant who was a power—Stonewall Jackson. At Malvern Hill Lee suffered a positive defeat. Had Pope been manfully supported, Lee would have rued his plan of operations in North-Eastern Virginia. In Maryland, in 1862, Lee again owed his safety to his opponent's slackness. He was all "at loose ends." Stonewall Jackson saved him. At Fredericksburg he would have been completely beaten had Meade been thoroughly supported. His suffering our army to retire, as he did, proves that he had no decision, no energy. At Chancellorsville, all that was done must be credited to Stonewall Jackson. Happy hour for the North when that power was stricken out of the war problem. In the Pennsylvania campaign of 1863, had Lee been Diebitsch or Paskiewitch or Radetzky, he would have crossed the Susquehanna and gone to Philadelphia, as the first to Adrianople, as the second to Erzerum, as the third to Novara. Had Lee been a great general, he never would have fought at Gettysburg, or fighting, he would never have put off till to-morrow, 2d July, what should have been done or completed to-day, 1st July. At Williamsport, throughout the fall of 1863, Providence permitted him to escape. His safety was not due to any pre-eminent ability of his own. Many generals in the world's history have done far better than Lee, under the circumstances of his case, from the 1st of May, 1864, to 1st of April, 1865.

It would be wrong to Frederick to draw him into a comparison; still, it is well to consider that Frederick conquered and triumphed under far greater difficulties. Finally, Lee could have escaped Grant and effected a junction with Johnston if he had been the Lee of ideology instead of the Lee of reality.

Lee played his part with elegance and dignity. When the halo of these qualities have been dissipated by searching criticism, Lee will cease to be an object of citation as a general.

It is a difficult task to attempt to combat public prejudice. As Captain Napier, Royal Navy, in his Florentine History, justly said (translating the *Anno d'Oro*), "That the truth often makes war against him who tells it, is, indeed, too melancholy a fact," and Mahaffy, in his "Social Life in Greece," makes a remark eminently applicable to the subject matter: "Everybody who commands a force—a large force of (armed) men—is indeed commonly called a general, yet he who is able, in a crisis, to collect himself and see his way through, he it is who is the real general—the other is a mere general officer." Did Lee ever see his way through?

Let us now pass to a second clause in T. M. A.'s article. He places Gustavus Adolphus midway of his curious citation of second class generals, and Lee in this class. Where did Napoleon place Gustavus? Among the first six of all time. Gustavus was marvellous as an originator, if nothing else; Lee, certainly not so. Then he groups Timoleon, Epaminondas, Marcellus and Scipio Africanus together. They do not belong to the same category. Epaminondas was a genius who if equally great, on a greater stage would have had no superior. Marcellus was a brilliant soldier, nothing more. Scipio had won a great name because it was his good fortune to enjoy sufficient power to beat exhausted Hannibal. As for Timoleon, he never commanded a force greater than that of a modern European division, say 12,000 men, and his troops were Greeks fighting against comparative militia. He prefigured Egypto-American Long fighting 2 to 800.

What a jumble appears in the next sentence, beginning with an Alva, A No. 1, professional soldier, and ending with St. Arnaud! Lee is not to be com-

pared with William of Orange in the absolute or negative qualities of a soldier, nor to Luxembourg in the positive ones. Turenne was a consummate general as far as experience can develop good natural ability with time. Wellington fought Englishmen as no other man ever did. In this, he stands another A. No. 1. He understood the spirit of the nation. Marlborough was so great a general that Napoleon had his life written and published for the benefit of the French army.

A number of generals greater than Lee could be selected from a list prepared from the military history of the last three centuries, who are only unknown to the public, because the public travel only in beaten tracks with blinkers on or with blinded eyes. Will T. M. A. please recall Sertorius or Viriathus? They had the same game to play as Lee, and they played it out successfully to the end. Scanderbeg and Lee are both myths, but mythical as Scanderbeg is, the man whom he represents in history left Epirus free.

T. M. A. asks who is a greater general than Lee since 1831? Radetzky—Hess, Gorgey, Bem, Moltke, Blumenthal, Von Goeben, Von Werder, and if absolute energy, indomitable will, moral force, be taken into account, Diebitsch, Paskiewitch, Albert Sydney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, (in the sense of the power of the individual for the direction of masses), George H. Thomas—but it is useless to proceed further however many examples might be cited.

It was said of Sherman's March to the Sea, that he was "irresistible because unresisted." Very much the same pithy judgment might be applied to Lee. He held out as long as he did, simply because he was permitted to do so by an accumulation of favoring circumstances which would require columns to explain where only a very small space is accorded.

ANCHOR.

AN OFFICER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: After having perused the columns of your valuable paper for years, which have frequently contained articles upon desertion, its causes, and plans to lessen it in our Service, I have yet to see mentioned, some of the principal reasons for complaint in the rank and file, and with your kind permission I will give light to a few of these hidden reasons. One cause is the fact that soldiers are frequently unfortunate enough to, in some way, get their company "down" on them, and they are put in the guard-house first, and their conduct investigated afterwards, whenever the company commander feels like so doing, and very likely released when the matter is examined into after days of confinement.

I have in mind the case of a soldier who was supposed to be drunk while on guard by the officer of the day; his belts were taken off, he was confined, the lieutenant preferred charges, and they were forwarded by the post commander to Department Headquarters, asking that this offender be tried by a General Court-martial—all these steps having been taken without the slightest investigation on the part of the said post commander. Weeks rolled on, and finally the man was tried and acquitted, the lieutenant only being able to state that he thought at the time that the man was under the influence of liquor, and the whole guard, or those who were called upon to give testimony in the case, including the commanding officer of the guard, testified that the man was not drunk, or under the influence of liquor, and besides it was proved that the accused had not taken a drink, from the time he went on guard until he was confined. So this man, confined by the whim of the officer of the day, remained in the guard-house over two months—and why? Because the post commander shirked his duty. No wonder that a man so abused should be indignant. Some young officers think that they show their superiority by always assuming a very "high-toned," savage air with soldiers, speaking to them as though they were hardly fit to cumber the earth. Because a man happens to enlist it does not follow that he has lost all his former spirit, and such tones and style disgust him. Some officers carry this style with them to their death or retirement, to which they go unmourned by those who have had the misfortune of serving under them. Such officers make up in disagreeability what they lack in other points.

There is no small amount of damning and cursing enlisted men, done by officers, and if a few of this class could be brought before a General Court and punished, it would do much good. It is cowardly, because the very officer who used such language to a soldier only does so because he is a soldier, and would not dare do it, if he was talking to the same man, when he had ceased to be a soldier. The very knowledge that you can so speak to a soldier and not be knocked down, ought to prevent such conduct.

Is a soldier to blame because his officers have had a bad breakfast, a row with madam, found a bill at some dry goods merchants ten times as large as he thought it was, or because all that nice whiskey that was consumed last night remains disgustingly on hand next morning? Some company commanders are so peculiar in their ways of treating their men, that they will not go near them to obtain even their rights. Some pay no attention to their companies, and leave all to their first sergeants—such officers are generally "in town."

I have hurriedly mentioned a few only of these reasons why men are not satisfied; but, notwithstanding that I have already written more than I intended, I will mention one more reason, which is the way that some company commanders openly select and have favorites in their companies. It is a bad practice, and should never be allowed. Men should be treated alike, as far as possible, and not a few selected to receive all the favors because they have pretty faces, and Mrs. Captain likes them, and "dotes" on them.

Some say that soldiers can obtain redress for such treatment. How? I know all about the 35th Article of War, but it does not cover the case. If the soldier makes complaint to Department Headquarters that his captain, or lieutenant, or post commander has cursed him, the company commander fails to forward it, or if he does, it never goes away from the post. Then he must wait until the general inspects—all the time he sees the commanding general at the post—say half an hour. He is surrounded by all the officers, glorious in red, or blue, or yellow plumes, or tails waving and swords rattling, and the soldier thinks that he will wait—that that is not a very good time. Neither does he feel like stepping from the ranks and making his complaint if the general should say, or have said, that he is ready to hear any complaints. He is too bashful, and the feathers, horse-hair, gold, red, yellow, and blue and noise make him think that he will wait. If, however, a man should boldly face all the officers present, and make his complaint, the captain and post commander would consider his conduct as highly improper, particularly if they happened to be the ones complained of, and would doubtless say the man was not a good man, which would be sufficient, for of course an officer's word is better than a soldier's. The only other way a soldier can do, is to write direct to the Secretary of War, as I have often known of such instances, and the Hon. Secretary often, or so far as I know, always has the case investigated.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

WALKS ABOUT BARRANCAS.

THE OLD SPANISH FORT—EPILOGUE OF THE RECORD OF THE SPANISH OCCUPATION OF PENSACOLA HARBOR.

"The bodies and the bones of those
That strove in other days to pass,
Are withered in the thorny close,
Or scattered bleaching on the grass."

A FEW yards in front of the modern Fort Barrancas and between it and the shore, is a semi-circular work capable of mounting twelve guns *en barbette*. Though of small size it is elaborately finished, and has a regular ditch with scarp, counterscarp and interior slope, all rivetted with masonry, and the whole covered with a bluish-grey cement. The area enclosed by the work is of course small, but more than two-thirds of it is monopolized by a double bomb-proof, with ornamental front and massive doors, like an old-fashioned castle, and convertible into quarters for a small garrison, and magazines for its provisions and munitions. This bomb-proof is surmounted by a place-of-arms, behind the breast-height or parapet of which two companies of Infantry could be sheltered.

There are two broad flights of massive stone steps, one leading to the place-of-arms, the other to the ramparts. The heavy stone moldings, the handsome arch that supports the larger stairway, and various attempts at ornamentation, stamp it as the work of foreign hands. It is known as Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, but more generally called here as the "Old Spanish Fort." Years ago it underwent some slight repairs by the United States Government, and was armed and used particularly in the late Rebellion, and then by both parties, in turn, as a water-battery.

While I have not felt at liberty more particularly to describe that which still forms a part of the national defences, enough has been said to convey an idea of the appearance of this, the last remnant, so it is generally believed, of the Spanish occupation of this vicinity. In its general air of finish and cool-grey coloring, contrasting beautifully with the garish brick fort in rear, it is the most remarkable feature in the foreground of a stretch of scenery wherein the monotony of a broad sea view is broken only by two jutting points of sandy and almost desolate beach. As a fort once garrisoned by the Spaniards it recalls their days of early conquest, and, indeed, anything must be interesting which is associated with deeds that so crowd the pages of history as do those performed by the Spanish invaders. They were a queer lot, those brave, tyrannical, self-denying, conscientious, and merciless men. The paths of their victories were marked as by the tornado and the pestilence. The glory of their daring was dimmed by the most unparalleled atrocities, and helpless natives dying by slow torture were beguiled by weeping priests to turn their eyes to the cross of the gentle Saviour that was held aloft by the blood-stained hands of their cruel tormentors. Sometimes dashing fearlessly into the fray to contend in almost hopeless struggle with countless foes, again luring their enemies by the most shameful deceit to butcher them while unarmed and helpless, fighting as if for pastime, lying by wholesale in the interests of religion, ever scrupulously mindful of the fast days, gambling recklessly in the brief intervals of repose, robbing right and left to divide with the church, and enduring fatigue, wounds, thirst and starvation with the fortitude of martyrs, they lived lives of the most startling contrasts, and, whether in the arms of victory, or amid the horrors of defeat, died like saints. The record of their achievements, though darkened by tales of cruelty, gleam with deeds worthy the best days of chivalry, and its glowing pages, often wet by the tears of the lover or the tender maiden, have fired the soldier to acts of generous emulation.

As I sit here, writing by the open window, I look across the bay to Point Suñeza, on which now stands Fort Pickens. It was there the Spaniards first made a lodgement after their discovery of this beautiful harbor, and there, on the threshold of their unknown conquest, at the very beginning of a new career, perished many a gallant cavalier, many an adventurous gentleman who had come here to seek a fortune or acquire a reputation in the Virgin World. I can see the white surf curl and break along its beach, almost hear the sad moaning of the waters, and, though I know that their foot-prints were long since washed away, and every memento of their sojourn buried deep out of sight by the wind that eddies among

the sandy hillocks, yet my fancy peoples the desolate shore with the forms of those hardy men, and once again, though but for a moment, the flashing cuirass and gleaming spears of long ago are blended with the colors of a picture in which time makes no permanent changes, for its outline is eternal.

The record of the achievements of this people in this particular locality is very scanty, but enough has survived the lapse of time to demonstrate their military genius in their selection of strategic points, and, were all other proofs wanting, this would be sufficiently evidenced by the fact that our Government, on coming into possession of the country, could find no sites more suitable for military purposes than those first chosen by the Spaniards. They have been garrisoned almost continuously since the Spaniards evacuated the country, and are now permanently fortified.

The following is an epitome of all that I can gather after considerable research of the history of Pensacola Harbor. It is taken mainly from the histories of Williams and the younger Irving, and the extracts from the former have been almost literally copied. It is given here, not only in the belief that it will be of interest to some few military readers who have not had access to those works, but in the hope, also, that its perusal will suggest to those cognizant of other facts the contributing of them to the JOURNAL for the entertainment of its readers.

In perusing the meagre annals of the unlucky Navarez the reader can hardly help believing that Cabecca De Vaca and his fifteen fellow survivors of that unfortunate expedition landed more than once on Santa Rosa Island, the southern limit of Pensacola harbor, on their disastrous voyage round the coast from Appalache Bay to Mexico. That was in 1528. There is no positive record of such visits, but they are more than probable, and those poor devils, half dead with hunger and thirst, had something more pressing to attend to than the keeping of diaries for your or my reading in our leisure moments.

On Christmas day, 1589, eleven years after Navarez had set sail from Anta on the Appalache River, De Soto was camped at that place. He had come by land from Charlotte Harbor and Tampa, and two ships had met him by appointment at Anta. On that day he despatched Maldonado in a small vessel to cruise to the westward. He returned a month afterwards, having discovered a fine harbor, 180 miles west of Anta— which harbor the natives, whose chief he brought away a prisoner, he called Ochuse, or Auchusi. This was Pensacola Harbor. Later, in 1540, while De Soto was in Alabama, this same Maldonado came with Gomez Arias to this harbor of Auchusi with ships and reinforcements from Havana for De Soto. After long waiting for him they departed without meeting him; Arias returning the following year and again in 1543, at the earnest entreaty of De Soto's young wife to search for her husband. That year, the news reaching Havana, by way of Mexico, of De Soto's death, near the Mississippi River, put an end for a long term of years to any further expeditions to this cursed "land of sun and flowers."

In 1689 Spain sent Count Ariola to establish a fortified post at the entrance to Pensacola Bay, to check the progress of the French, who, under Monsieur Beville, had planted a French colony on the Bay of Biloxi, opposite Ship Island, on the Gulf of Mexico. Count Ariola's post was called Auchusa, from the ancient Indian name. It was a square fort with bastions, a church, and a few dwelling houses, near the site of the present fort of Barrancas, and this was, evidently, the first establishment of what is now known as Fort San Carlos de Barrancas.

In 1693 the Viceroy of New Spain despatched Don Andres de la Paez with an armament to Pensacola Bay. He landed at Point Seyenza, the site of the present Fort Pickens, on the west end of Santa Rosa Island, where he built a small village. He then made another establishment across the bay on the site of Pensacola. To this bay was given the name, at this time, of St. Maria de Gálvez, and a castle was erected at Pensacola for the defence of that settlement.

In 1719, Mons. de Serigny, Governor of Louisiana, sent Mons. Chateauque, with eight hundred Indians, to invest the fort at Pensacola. Mons. Serigny himself proceeded by water with three ships. These were the *Philip* and *Thoulouse*, each carrying twenty-four guns, and the *Hercules*, of fifty-six guns, the latter bearing the Admiral's broad pennant. The ships also carried out four hundred men. The Spaniards made only a show of resistance, but fired only two or three shots before they beat the *chamade*, and had the privilege of marching out with their arms and baggage; the former were, however, to be delivered up on the esplanade. It was also agreed that they should be sent to Havana in French vessels. Accordingly, the *Thoulouse* and *Maréchal de Villier*, which were about to sail for France, were ordered to land the Spanish garrison at Havana. They sailed in June, but when off Havana they were captured by a Spanish fleet. The ships were taken into Havana, and fitted up to return with a new force to Pensacola, to which place the whole fleet was now ordered. They arrived in August, with eighteen hundred troops, six hundred of whom were regulars. The French withdrew the companies of two ships into the forts. They were summoned to surrender, but refused. However, a mutiny was soon after raised, which resulted in a capitulation without a gun being fired. The garrison consisted of two hundred and eighty men. A short month after it was the turn of the French again. The Spaniards could fight well, but "holding on" seemed not to be their forte. In September following Mons. Champalen appeared off the bar with six ships, our old friends, the *Hercules*, of fifty-six guns, and the *Philip*, of twenty-four; together with the *Mars*, of sixty guns, the *Trition*, of fifty-four, and the *Union*, of thirty-six, with a brigantine. The Spaniards having heard of their arrival at Dauphin Island had prepared to receive them by constructing on the western end of

Santa-Rosa Island (Point Seyenza), a stockade fort, with ordnance and men to defend it. But it was found too weak to withstand the heavy artillery of the French ships. The use of grain sacks, and sand bags does not appear to have been as well understood in those days as in 1861, when Harvey Brown made the same position impregnable. The Spanish stockade fort was soon knocked into splinters about their ears, and most of the garrison killed. The Spaniards then drew up their fleet, consisting of eleven small vessels, and fought gallantly until their ammunition was all expended; then they were obliged to strike their colors. The fort, at Pensacola, continued the action two hours longer, but finally sent out a flag and offered to capitulate, as they greatly feared the Indians, who, under Mons. Bienville, had invested the fort by land. Six hundred Spaniards laid down their arms as prisoners of war, the fortifications were demolished, the houses burned, and the place left a scene of perfect desolation.

In 1763, the King of Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain. There were but six hundred inhabitants in the Province, besides the regular troops, and they were very poor. Nearly all of them removed to Cuba, and left the country to be parcelled out among the half-pay officers and disbanded soldiers who had served in the American campaigns. Emigrants arrived from Great Britain and from many other parts of Europe. Several of the English nobility settled plantations at Hillsborough River, on the St. John's and on Amelia Island. A few also settled at Pensacola, and the latter place received a regular garrison of English soldiers. In 1781, Don Galvez, Governor of Louisiana, and Admiral Salano, laid siege to Pensacola. The place had been strongly fortified, and General Campbell, of the English army, at the head of a thousand regular troops, defended the place for a long time with great bravery. An accidental explosion of the magazine of Fort St. Michel enabled the Spaniards to enter it, and thus rendered the other fort, St. Bernard, untenable. General Campbell, thereupon, surrendered the troops and city, obtaining the most honorable conditions.

Time brought strange changes, for in 1814, while the forts around Pensacola were garrisoned by Spanish soldiers, Colonel Nichols brought into the bay of Pensacola a British fleet, from which he manned the forts of Barrancas and St. Michel (at Pensacola), with troops, and hoisted the British flag. The forts, thus manned by Spanish and British soldiers, were captured, with the town of Pensacola, by "Old Hickory," November 14, 1814; but Colonel Nichols escaped with his fleet, the historian accounting for this by stating that the fort at Barrancas had been blown up, all its cannon spiked save two, and everything combustible burned. Jackson occupied the place two days and then withdrew, whereupon the Spaniards began the rebuilding of the fortifications at Barrancas.

In 1818, General Jackson again captured Pensacola, and three days after (May 28) broke ground four hundred yards west of Barrancas to besiege that fort. The Spaniards opened fire, which Jackson returned with a single howitzer, whereupon, at three in the afternoon, the Spaniards capitulated, and were sent to Havana.

In 1819, the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States took place, but the flags were not exchanged nor the forts finally and formally surrendered till the 17th of June, 1821. No hostile shots were heard in Pensacola Bay for forty years after this, when in October, 1861, the Confederates attacked Colonel Wilson's camp on Santa Rosa Island. This was followed by several bombardments between the opposite forts, with the history of which our readers are familiar.

REGULAR.

FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCAS, FLA., May 14.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF FRANCE.

THE snapping and snarling between France and Germany continues to create a certain amount of alarm, though nothing serious is apprehended for the moment. Possibly the ill-felling may subside by degrees—at least, to a certain extent. The French say that the Germans are jealous of their financial and commercial prosperity, and hence the attacks in the *Cologne Gazette* and *Berlin Post* make war appear imminent, and this prospect will be greatly diminished.

We find in the *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger* an interesting reply to the accusations brought forward by the *Militair Wochenblatt*. The German writer is of opinion that the compromise made between the French War Minister and the Parliamentary Committee, which led to the creation of four battalions per regiment, is menacing for Germany. It will be remembered that in its report on the reorganization of the army, the committee demanded that the regiments should consist of three battalions of four companies each, instead of six, as at present. General de Cissey insisted on the necessity of not making a change which would oblige him to get rid of a large number of captains. The measure, he said, was most unpopular in the army. The matter was, after several debates and divisions, compromised by the creation of a fourth battalion, which left each regiment with sixteen instead of eighteen companies as before, or twelve companies, as had been contemplated. The following are the charges brought forward by the *Militair Wochenblatt*:

1st. The creation in the French infantry of a fourth battalion per regiment is a measure to which no other signification can be accorded than the intention of preparing for an approaching war. 2nd. This creation, in fact, produces such a weakening of the normal effective of the companies during peace, that serious military instruction is impossible. The state of affairs cannot be prolonged without ruining the infantry; such an organization, therefore, can only have the character of a preparatory measure temporarily adopted. 3d. The French Government, by adopting the fourth battalion, wishes to have in its hands the means of at once having cadres susceptible of receiving the consi-

derable reserves of which it already disposes. But how, says the German writer, did the committee at the moment its ideas were about to triumph make so singular a proposition? For is it not as clear as day for every soldier that battalions which in time of peace will only count in their ranks 250 men will ruin the army in the long run? It cannot, therefore, be a question of organization. We can only imagine one explanation. The French War Minister must have confided to the committee that the reorganization of the army had, for an immediate and exclusive object, an approaching war of revenge, and that with numerous cadres well constituted, a numerical superiority would be insured to the French troops. Let it not be doubted that France has the requisite reserve for entering on a campaign with four battalions of 1,000 men per regiment. The late war gave to considerable masses of men an instruction, not perhaps of a brilliant character, which is sufficient when an ardent and patriotic hatred inflames the heart.

The French reply to the above accusation is—1st, that the constitution given to the army is logical as regards the cadres, and that it is necessary for the employment of available resources; 2nd, that this constitution is endowed with vitality, and can be adapted to an organization more methodical and complete than that preceding it for the instruction of infantry; 3rd, that, far from being a temporary expedient, the new law will only come into full operation in the course of a few years. The *Revue*, to show the necessity of a fourth battalion in France, points out the different organization of the French and German armies. For example, France incorporates and instructs all men liable for military service, keeping them for nine years in the active army. Out of the large annual contingent, one portion serves for five years, and, in time of peace, the other portion only remains under the flag long enough to receive the most indispensable elements of military instruction. The German empire, on the other hand, only incorporates a portion of its available men, but it gives to all its men incorporated a complete and uniform instruction. When mobilizing the army it only disposes of seven classes of trained men; and then the contingents only remain under the flag for three years in time of peace. It results that, with our new organization, the number of men for each of the 144 regiments of infantry amounts to 650 a year—men belonging to the two portions. In Prussia the number is 570 men; and, therefore, setting aside volunteers, etc., the number of trained men in a French regiment is much larger than in a German regiment; and hence the absolute necessity for a fourth battalion for the former.

We may add that several French military writers have severely criticised the creation of the fourth battalion, and it is not at all impossible that several important changes will before long be made in the organization of the French army, some of the measures adapted by way of compromise being found to work badly. It has been semi-officially denied by some of the Paris papers that there is any hostile intent concealed under the adoption of a fourth battalion, which we consider as an expedient to save so many captains from being thrown overboard. It is devoutly to be hoped that the French explanations will calm the apprehensions of Germany; but we greatly fear that until France forgets she ever possessed Alsace and Lorraine, causes for alarm will be constantly springing up and menacing the peace of Europe.

But even under the most advantageous conditions, with an extended course in a college on shore, so long as the present plan of bringing into the service boys of twelve years of age is pursued, the results must fall far short not only of those attained in the navies of all other maritime powers, but of those which the complicated nature of the ships, guns, navigation, and appliances of all sorts in the present day, to say nothing of the improved education of the seamen and boys, imperatively demands. The patronage exercised by the Admiralty in the nomination of cadets forms the most formidable impediment to improvement. This system operates not only in reducing to a minimum the educational status of naval officers, but in furnishing the Navy with double the number of junior officers required to keep up the supply in the higher grades, thus adding seriously to the number of such officers unemployed, and leading to much disappointment and unnecessary slowness of promotion. The inordinate, unproductive personnel of the Navy, the cost of which materially detracts from the votes for the material on which it would be more usefully expended, is one of the greatest curses under which our Navy labors. The best and surest remedy for this will be found in limiting the number of nominations to cadetships to that which is strictly necessary to make good the waste in the higher ranks. There is no hope that this principle will be earnestly adopted and carried into execution so long as the supply is a matter of patronage. Let this be remedied, and we believe that the manifest advantages of the system of foreign navies, in which the two or three years' training is of a really exclusively professional kind, and not in great measure consumed in giving a general education, which can be as well, if not better, obtained in public and other schools, will soon commend themselves to the ruling powers. And until this be done we can have no hesitation in saying that the great mass of our naval officers will remain, as they are now, very imperfectly and inefficiently educated, and that too at a cost far transcending that which a more rational system would require.—*Naval Science*.

At the sale of M. Guizot's collection of autographs a letter from Napoleon I. to M. Pozzo di Borgo, colonel of the National Guard of Orleans, and signed, "Bonaparte, officer of artillery," was sold for \$20 francs; one from Marie Antoinette, with a few lines from the hand of Louis XVI., 400 francs, and an autograph of Gustavus Adolphus, 120 francs.

regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., desire to express to you our high appreciation of your many military and social qualities, and the benefits received by the regiment from you since its organization. Its commander since 1869—your time, valuable military knowledge, and untiring exertions, have been given to its success and welfare. How well you have succeeded in the estimation of its members, we trust this simple tribute will show, and the desire, the unceasing wish of the regiment is, that you may long remain in command of those who deeply feel their indebtedness to one who has so long and so ably commanded them. (Signed by twenty-five officers of the regiment).

The colonel responded in a few words thanking the regiment for their address, which we print entire, inasmuch as a small party of malcontents have been recently making efforts to show that Colonel Roehr has lost the confidence of the regiment. It was insubordinate ignorances of this kind that broke up the Third regiment two years ago, and we hope sincerely that the good officers of the Thirty-second will crush the similar party that appears in their own regiment.

NINTH INFANTRY.—The regiment will parade in full-dress uniform (white trousers and gloves) for review by his Honor the Mayor on Thursday, May 27, at 2 o'clock p. m. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the colonel; non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the adjutant, at same hour. This being the anniversary of the regiment, the commandant particularly desires every member to be present. The officers of the regiment assembled at the armory in fatigue uniform for instruction on Monday, May 24, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Elections.—Moses M. P. L. Montgomery, lieutenant-colonel, rank from February 1, 1875.

Appointments.—B. Livingston Luckey, adjutant—reappointed; Geo. E. Harding, assistant inspector of rifle practice, with rank from 3, 1875—original; John H. Mooney, assistant commissary of subsistence—reappointed; Dr. George Thompson, surgeon—reappointed; Dr. Joseph E. Tucker, assistant surgeon—reappointed; Ralph W. Booth, quartermaster—reappointed; Rev. J. Bradford Cleaver, chaplain, with rank from May 3, 1875, vice Flagg, failed to qualify.

A regimental court-martial for this regiment is appointed to convene at the armory on Monday, June 7, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of said regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. L. Montgomery is detailed as president of said court-martial.

EIGHTH BRIGADE.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 86 of the Military Code, the following named officers are constituted a board of examiners in this brigade: Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Van Kuren, Eighth Brigade staff; Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Lindley, Twenty-first Infantry; Major Edward Elsworth, Eighth Brigade staff. Hereafter all persons elected or appointed to office in this brigade will be examined as to their fitness to hold such office before the return of such election or appointment has been forwarded to General Headquarters. Commanding officers will forward to brigade headquarters, as usual, the returns of officers elected or appointed, upon the receipt of which proper notice will be given to the person or persons named, to report for examination.

General Parker by this, one of his earliest orders, gives promise of reform in his brigade. In the large cities, where the officers of the militia come from the professional classes or from commerce, by mutual consent the examination system is pronounced indispensable to the success of any regiment claiming to represent the best qualities of the National Guard. It obtains in all the good regiments, and we know of no instance of a good regiment where it does not prevail. If every brigadier in the New York National Guard would accept the permission of section 96 of the Code, and follow General Parker's example, we might have country regiments as good as the city ones, in time.

KLEIN'S TROOP.—The Rifle Club of this Troop held their first badge match at Creedmoor on Tuesday, May 18. Distance, 100 yards; position, standing; rounds, ten; rifle, Remington carbine. Wind strong from left rear; day cloudy. The new targets were used, and the result was excellent, out of a possible 50 points.

Name.	Total.
Corporal Felton.....	44 555 44 53-43
Q. M. Muller.....	35 445 545 43-42
John Weigold.....	44 445 445 41-41
Fritz Specht.....	43 445 445 33-31
Captain Klein.....	32 305 344 44-30
Lieutenant Heldt.....	24 243 305 33-29
Philip Mersel.....	20 243 344 44-28
Sergeant Nagel.....	24 330 424 42-28
Charles Stacky.....	45 032 420 24-26
Henry Zauder.....	33 204 234 32-26
Adam Werner.....	30 324 233 04-24

This makes an average of 301-2 points out of 50, or 60 per cent. of the possible, which is excellent shooting on the new targets with military rifles.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—The regiment (band excepted) will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, knapsacks, overcoats rolled, for drill and inspection, on Tuesday, June 1, at 8 o'clock p. m. In compliance with G. O. No. 5, First Brigade, First Division, the regiment will parade for muster, discipline, inspection, and review, on Wednesday, June 9. Assembly at the armory, fatigue uniform, with knapsacks, overcoats rolled, field and staff dismounted, at 2 o'clock p. m.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The regiment keeps on steadily to its programme of Thursday drills, and continues to do well. After the severest criticism that can be given to the Seventh at its drills, it must be admitted that it does more work and does it better than any other regiment in New York State. Of course it gets criticised, and that severely, for what in another regiment would be a peccadillo, but that is a necessary consequence of being the model regiment of the State. Were the Seventh to be fed all the time on the incense of popular flattery, it would soon degenerate. We expect more from it than any other regiment, because it is the first in New York, and boldly claims the position of the first in the United States. We criticize it all the more sharply because we see that it is in danger of spoiling from excessive adulation, and of being confirmed in the belief that infantry battalion drill is the whole of military science, and that its knowledge makes a man a perfect officer. A knowledge of grammar and spelling might be held to make an author, according to such a rule, but we know it does not. Still, when all is said, we feel that the New York militia holds the Seventh as its peculiar pride. Do we wish to be represented with credit at a Centennial, we send the Seventh, assured that it will do us honor and credit. If the State is too niggardly to send it, why, the men pay their own way, and turn out cheerfully, week after week, to drill their best to do their pious parents' parent credit. No wonder the mother is proud of her fine brood of boys, and if they are often upbraid in their aims, we can forgive it secretly for their fine looks, even while stern duty compels us in public to poke disagreeable criticisms at them, to take the conceit out of them. As hopeful a task as to attempt to put modesty into a Columbia College boy or a West Point Cadet just after graduation. Nothing but time and hard knocks will do it.

This spring the Seventh is working hard to get out a fine regiment for Boston and Bunker Hill. Its first drill was slow and uninteresting. Its second, under the second in command, was a splendid drill. Its third was again very slow and stupid; but its fourth was unexceptionable. It embraced a variety of movements, all well done, and was distinguished by a dress parade and review, which were of course splendid. In the slow stately

movements the Seventh has always excelled. The only point in which a fault was fairly to be found was that the lieutenant-colonel and major remained dismounted. Par. 368 of the tactics expressly says: "The field and staff officers are supposed to be mounted during all manoeuvres; the adjutant is on foot." Being on foot and having to run around makes both field officers look foolish and undignified. It gets them into bad habits. It is a section of the tactics that we are sure of, and who does not clutch hold of the guides, instead of indicating their places by a gesture of the sword, and it is this running about on foot that encourages this habit. It is an old army proverb that calls the adjutant the "colonel's puppy dog," because that unhappy individual in old times, being on foot, and running about after his mounted superior, bore a ludicrous aspect at drills. This running about on foot of field officers, clutching guides as they pass, makes them resemble the colonel's lackey. The sense or their remaining mounted is found in their frequent changes of position during manoeuvres, which demand either a horse or—ridiculous. These remarks of course apply only when the colonel is mounted. If he chooses, as in a room drill, or one in a small parade ground, he also can go on foot; but with a regiment of ten companies of twenty-five, such as the Seventh turns out, there is no sense in needlessly fatiguing the field officers, on a huge parade ground like Tompkins Square.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—COLONEL SPENCER has appointed Captain Carey his rifle inspector. The Fifth expects to come out heavy on targets this year.

—THE Veteran Corps of the Seventh will hold a battalion drill at the arsenal on the 10th of June, to rub off the rust, preparatory to going to Bunker Hill.

—THE election for brigadier in the Seventh Brigade will be adjourned from Monday, May 31, to Monday, June 7, to give the field of the Twenty-seventh regiment an opportunity to vote.

—THE Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth are going to Calvary Cemetery on Decoration Day to deck the graves of comrades fallen in battle.

—ANOTHER candidate for the board of examination. On June 6, Company B, Thirty-second regiment, Captain Kissel, will elect a second lieutenant, vice Staudermann, resigned.

—THE Twenty-eighth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Obernier, commanding, having been invited to parade with the Grand Army Post (located in Brooklyn, Eastern District) on Decoration Day, have accepted the invitation.

—LIEUTENANT ANTHONY F. HERR, of Company B, Twenty-eighth Battalion, has been authorized to organize a new company in the battalion, which will be designated Company E.

—MAJOR ANTHONY WILLS, of the Twenty-eighth Battalion, has been appointed Marshal of the Williamsburgh and Greenpoint portion of the Masons, who will join in the dedication of the Masonic Temple on June 2.

—CAPTAIN BAKER is rifle inspector of the Eighth, and if that regiment is not heard from in the coming season it will not be for want of hard work. Either the Gatling, the State or Division prize, or more than one will go to the Eighth this fall, unless they stop their work.

—ON Monday, May 31, a competition in gallery shooting will take place at Collin's gallery in Broadway, next door to the Park Theatre, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The competition will be for the possession of a handsome badge offered by the *Forest and Stream* proprietors, who have always been enthusiasts on rifle shooting.

—EX-MAJOR CUSHING, of the Providence Marine Artillery, was in town last week. The gallant major looks well, and happy in his endeavors to improve in the *Manuel d'Exercice*. We understand from his friends that he proposes to rival Conlon, Monstrey and La Fargere, the renowned swordsmen, and if his efforts tend to encourage the practice of the prince of defensive sciences he will be doing a grand work for the citizen soldiers of the United States.

—MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, is to have a Veteran Corps for Decoration Day. All the war veterans of the vicinity are to march to Woodlawn about 3 A. M. so as to reach there at dawn, and receive the marines, who are coming from the Navy-yard. The sunrise ceremonies around the grave of Admiral Farragut are peculiarly solemn and affecting, and attract large crowds every year, in spite of the early hour. All veterans will be welcomed in the battalion.

—ASSEMBLYMAN HAMMOND tried to pass a bill restoring the \$1,000 exemption for the National Guardsmen, but it was defeated. All members of the Guard should remember this, and the representatives who deliberately voted to cheat twenty thousand men out of their property. Mr. Hammond deserves honor for his efforts, but those National Guardsmen who sat in the house and voted against his measure should be remembered by their constituents.

—THE Seventh Brigade is to have a new brigadier at last, the order having been issued for an election on Monday, 31st inst. Inasmuch as the Twenty-seventh is ordered out on a parade at Portchester on that same day, it is possible that the election will be postponed. The candidates are Colonel Dickey, of the Nineteenth Battalion, who is senior officer. Then comes Colonel Underhill, of the Twenty-seventh, who is the liveliest officer. Then comes Colonel Blauvelt, of General Hueter's staff, who will probably be brigadier, as the Twenty-seventh cannot spare Underhill till they see a competent successor to take the regiment after him.

—ALL the regiments are getting up their courts-martial now the law permits them. A large crop of delinquencies has to be atoned for. The Ninety-sixth has Major Kloeppel to execute justice on all culprits. Captain Heinemann is to punish all the bad men in the Eleventh. Captain Rose is to terrify any wicked German man who has neglected his duty in the Fifth. Lieutenant-Colonel Beattie will hold the sword of justice, and decapitate offenders in the Eighty-fourth. Major Davenport is to hunt out all delinquents in the Eighth. The executioner in the Ninth will be Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery—may his shadow never be less. Major King is to scarify the sinners in the Sixth, and Colonel Laing will not trust his Scotchmen to any but Colonel Laing, of the Seventy-ninth.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MILITIA LAW.—ON Wednesday, the closing day of the Legislature in this State, several amendments to the militia law were passed. The first allows the appointment of an extra aide-de-camp on each brigade staff. This will be found of advantage, as the work devolved upon the aides at the yearly encampments is more than they are able to perform; this is especially so in the First Brigade, which is the largest of the three. The new aide will rank as captain. Other amendments provide for a chaplain, drum-major, and commissary-sergeant for battalions; the first is needed in some battalions we know of—give the adjutant and assistant surgeon of unattached companies the same compensation as other staff officers, and reduce a battery of artillery to four guns. The latter, we understand, meets with general approval from the artillery officers; for by the militia law but 10 men are allowed to a battery, and the officers are unable with this amount of men to fill all the positions on six guns, whereas the battery being reduced to four guns, every place can be filled. Another point in its favor is the manœuvring in brigade drill. It is found that the guns can be got into position much quicker, and will answer every purpose full as well as if there were six guns in the battery. A resolution was also passed allowing educational institutions to parade, under direction of their teachers, whenever arms have been furnished them by the State. This applies to such organizations as the Boston School regiment, Harvard Rifle Corps, etc.

NINTH INFANTRY.—The first regimental drill of this entire command took place on Wednesday evening the 18th inst., at the hall of the Institute of Technology in Boston. The regiment turned out fairly, presenting about 350 men, but only 10 officers, several of the companies having but one officer present. This should not be. The officers certainly ought to turn out much better, as from what we saw Wednesday evening we are of the opinion that some of them need drilling and instructing much more than the men. Lack of space prevents our entering upon details in regard to the drill, which was in most respects good for the first one, although there were some bad blunders, caus-

ing some of the officers to get excited, when they should have kept cool. This, however, is excusable, as most of the officers in organizations are just the opposite, never getting waked up at all, or at least not until it is too late. The regimental commander explained each movement before execution, but often when he deemed the movement poorly executed, gave vent to certain angry adjectives. Officers should have patience with their men, where it is possible, for nothing is gained by losing temper and flying into a passion. The Ninth is improving rapidly, and the drill showed the benefit derived from the wing drills which have been held weekly for some time past. We shall endeavor at the next drill of the regiment to enter more into detail than the present week.

FOURTH BATTALION.—For some time past we have been expecting that the Fourth would hold battalion drills, but so far we have been disappointed. The command passed an excellent inspection a few months since, and received justly the praise of every one present. The members should not, however, think they are perfect, for there is always room for some improvement, and the Fourth needs three or four battalion drills between now and the 17th June to rub off the rust and put them in good condition.

CHANGES.—The following are the changes registered at the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1875:

Conditional Commissions.—First regiment, Captain, Matthew R. Welch; First Lieutenant, Michael J. Kilian.

Full Commissions.—First regiment, Lieutenant, Dan. H. Ross. Third regiment, First Lieutenant, Squire Bogle; Second Lieutenant, Wm. J. Brooks. Fifth Light Battery, Second Lieutenant, Chas. Hartwell.

Appointments.—Tenth regiment, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Wm. B. Harding.

The left wing of the First Infantry held a battalion drill, under command of Major McDonough, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst.

—THE First Corps of Cadets held a battalion drill at the Institute of Technology's drill hall on Tuesday evening, May 18, which was full as good if not better than the first.

A formal order from the Adjutant-General directs the whole of the division of Massachusetts troops to turn out on the 17th of June for inspection, review, muster, and such duty as may be prescribed.

THE Boston Herald is surprised that we should say that the Regulars are going into camp with the Massachusetts troops in the fall. When the time comes, we shall see both Regular Infantry and Artillery there, and the example will be sure to help the Massachusetts boys.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE St. Petersburg Military Conference was expected to be opened early in May.

AFTER the Franco-German war the Grand Duke of Coburg-Gotha said to Bismarck that the decoration of the Iron Cross had been distributed too freely. "Well," said the Prince, "it has been given on one hand to brave fellows who earned it in battle, and, of course, justly given; on the other hand it has been given out of pure courtesy, as to your highness and to me, and we had better not say too much about it."

THE Comte de Paris has written a letter expressing regret that the illness of one of his children prevented him from attending the funeral of M. Michel Lévy, the publisher of his book on the American War and of his father's works on the Army of Africa. "My position as Prince, and my name," he says, "made me attach additional importance to mixing in the ranks of the citizens of the Republic of Letters on that occasion."

SPAIN having previously remitted to Berlin the money indemnity, amounting to £3,600, as reparation not only for the destruction of the *Gustav* by the Carlists, but also for several other small affairs, concluded the programme exacted by the German government by saluting the German flag with 31 guns from the fortress of Guetaria, in the presence of the German squadron, comprising the *Augusta*, *Albatross*, and *Nautilus*. The German squadron will now leave those waters.

LIEUTENANT CONDER, R. E., the officer in charge of the survey of Palestine, reports the recent discovery of the city and cave of Adullam. M. Clermont Ganneau found last year the name of Ayd el Mieh, attached to a ruin in the "Shephelah," a low country of Judah. The spot has now been visited and thoroughly examined by the survey party, the conclusion arrived at being that it is the veritable site of Adullam. The ruins comprise the usual confused remains of dwellings, with wells still open, aqueducts, tombs, hill terraces for cultivation, and rock fortification. Without the walls and on both sides of the valley are a series of caves, still used as dwelling-places or stables.

THE following are some statistics relating to international exhibitions. The Exhibition of 1851 in London was opened on the 1st of May, and closed after 141 days. The number of visitors was 6,039,198, and the admissions amounted to £424,323. That of Paris in 1855 was opened on the 15th of May, and closed after 200 days. It was visited by 1,163,330 persons paying £128,009. The London Exhibition of 1862 was open for 171 days. 6,211,103 visitors entered, paying £408,580. The Paris Exhibition of 1867 was visited during 186 days by 8,805,991 persons, and the receipts were £420,735. The Vienna Exhibition produced £206,478, the receipts from 6,740,500 persons who visited it during the 186 days it was open.

EXPLOSIVE bullets, although interdicted in human warfare, says the London *Iron*, are coming into general use in that waged against the larger animals, so much so that they must tend very much to hasten the extinction, certain in any case, of those whose spoils are useful or whose presence may be dangerous to man. There is a species of whale caught off the Norwegian coast which is larger although not so productive as the Greenland or "right" whale. This immense mammal is pursued in steam vessels, and captured by a Mr. Foyn, of Vadso, in North Sweden,

by means of an ingenious harpoon, which is described by the British consul at Christiania as possessing two movable barbs, which, when it has been fired into the whale, and the line hauled upon, expand and become fixed at an angle of 45 deg. on each side, effectually precluding the possibility of the harpoon being withdrawn. At the same time a capsule, contained in the harpoon, explodes, usually causing instant death to the animal, which is then towed to the factory of Mr. Foy, the blubber removed, and the rest of the carcass converted into artificial guano.

The late cruise of the *Donatista* is described by the correspondent of an English paper, writing from Lisbon, April 22: "We have arrived here all well. Leaving Plymouth Sound on the 17th inst., we were off Ushant by ten o'clock the next morning, and, with a south-easterly wind, encountered a short choppy sea that broke over the vessel both fore and aft. The next day the weather was thick, and there was a heavy westerly swell setting into the bay; the wind was to the south. The vessel was subjected to severe tests to ascertain her stability, and she was tried in all positions, being rolled seven degrees and pitched seven degrees, and in all respects she behaved well. At night we beat to quarters, and fired four rounds from the 35 ton guns. On the 20th we found ourselves off Finisterre, and met with a strong head sea that broke over the turret. The 21st was fine, and we went to general quarters, firing thirty-two rounds.

The Secretary of the English Iron and Steel Institute says in his annual report: Mr. Reed, the late chief constructor of our navy, writes to me as follows: "In reply to your favor of the 20th, allow me to say that for more than two years past I have been thoroughly satisfied that the production and methods of working steel had reached a point when that material might be extensively and very advantageously used for shipbuilding purposes. I, therefore, designed some very fast war vessels in steel, and obtained some provisional orders for them, but when I came, two years ago, to the question of building, I could not satisfy myself that the proper supplies could be secured under the same conditions and facilities as iron. This was due, however, entirely to the fact that my orders would not have been sufficient alone to justify any large firm in entering systematically upon the production of steel plates and angles for ship purposes. Great progress has been made in this respect since then, and I am now receiving orders for despatch war vessels to be built of steel—boilers and engines as well as vessels—and I am about to build two at Pembroke, and probably to place others for construction in other establishments. It will, therefore, be a very great advantage if in your address you can stimulate the attention of the profession and the trade to the subject, because I am satisfied that when once a systematic commencement is made there will, henceforth, be no obstruction to the large development of steel for shipbuilding. I say nothing here about the special arrangements which the use of steel for shipbuilding purposes renders necessary, because, although they are unusual and additional, they are such as present no real difficulties to a careful builder."

The growth of the 81-ton gun is vigorously proceeding, and its immense proportions are becoming

more apparent at every stage. The inner tube and some of the strengthening coils have been shrunk together, and the gun in its embryo state now stands half hidden in the new shrinking pits at the Royal Gun Factories at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, waiting until the crane above it is sufficiently strengthened to lift it out. Beside it rests the great double coil which is to encompass the breech after it has been welded into compactness under the great hammer, and the only remaining portion, the trunnion ring, which is to be shrunk on over all, lies close by. This trunnion ring is believed to be the largest forging ever made, and it has cost about £600. The double coil was expected to be welded some time during this month, and the operation was to be carried out during the night in order to avoid any risk of disturbance of spectators. The 40-ton hammer, which was thought fit for anything in the shape of gun-making when it was erected about a year ago, will be only just large enough to deal with this great coil, and should any further advance be made in the size of the Woolwich infants, a still more powerful hammer will have to be provided. The coil stands about 8 feet high, and when it is placed upright on the anvil there will be very little free play for the hammer.

A WRITER in *Fraser's Magazine* touches off the Germans as follows: It will be objected that Germany could never have produced such fighting men, such deep-chested, loud-voiced, well-belted, straight-limbed, clanking, staggering, awe-inspiring warriors as she has lately shown the world, on a fare of veal, vinegar and chickens. Surely these martial heroes, with the front of demi-gods and the endurance of Titans, show a valor, a high courage and a well-fed confidence, whose muscularity speaks volumes in favor of the flesh-pots of the Fatherland. "Wine to make glad the heart of man, and oil to make him a cheerful countenance," sings the warrior-king, David, who himself belonged to fighting times and to a fighting race, and was able to appreciate the fact that an ill-fed body makes a lively liver and a craven heart. We must have the healthy body if we are to have the healthy mind. We cannot expect doughty deeds without muscular development. Look at our young officers, and say if their appetites be not heroic. Observe that they eat with large, comprehensive hunger; they restore themselves, as they come from parade, with a good basin of beef-bouillon, with a deep draught of Bavarian beer, with an orgy of oysters. Don't you remember Heine's "Lieutenants and Fahrliche, die sin die klugen Leute," who come and lap up the Rhine-wine and the oysters, that were rained down in a beneficent hour on the Berlin *Steinplatz*? My most gracious, those are the typical men, the coming men, the useful men. Their great frames and loud voices are the outcome of healthily active lives.

Too much stress has perhaps been laid upon the increased price of horses in England generally, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Considering that so many of the necessities, to say nothing of the luxuries, of life have gone up 50 per cent. or more within the last few years, it is not astonishing that the price of horses—of carriage-horses, hunters, and hacks more especially—should have risen simultaneously with that of other things. But at the same time we cannot help thinking that Mr. Disraeli, in his anxiety to

show that the army was provided with horses at a rate not much exceeding that twenty years ago, adopted a somewhat misleading argument. It appears that the average price paid for cavalry horses last year was £45, and Mr. Disraeli reminded his hearers that in 1854 the average was £36; the deduction, of course, being that the increase was only 20 per cent. in twenty years. But as the Crimean war had raised the price of cavalry horses from £26 5s., at which it stood in 1850, to £36, it would be more accurate to say that they have nearly doubled in price within the last five-and-twenty years.

SILVER PRESENTATION GIFTS.

THE Gorham Company, the well known silver-smiths of No. 1 Bond street, New York, offer the richest and largest assortment of choice articles in silver for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country. They were the designers and manufacturers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize cup presented at Creedmoor, and various prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and the resources of their large establishment enable them to furnish regiments, companies or other organizations, at the shortest notice, with presentation pieces of silver modeled from special designs appropriate to the occasion.

DURING fourteen years' experience with advertisers and advertising agencies, we have never had dealings with a firm whose straightforward, upright policy so largely secured our confidence and respect as that of Geo. P. Rowell and Co., Advertising Agents, New York. Their contracts are always plain, intelligible and specific. They secure the most advantageous rates from publishers for the reason that the latter feel assured that they are secured beyond chance or technicality, in getting whatever the amount of their contract calls for, providing always that publishers have done as they agreed to.—SIOUX CITY (Iowa) Times.

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New York.

HEARING RESTORED. Particulars Free. GEO. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.

BIRTHS.

COWLES.—At North Platte, Neb., May 13, 1875, to the wife of C. D. COWLES, U.S.A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the nature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

CLEM-FRENCH.—On Monday evening, May 24, at St. Luke's P. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Dr. Rankin, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Lieutenant J. R. CLEM, U.S.A., to Miss French, U.S. Army, Commanding Fort McHenry, Md.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

HOUSTON.—On the 8th of May, at East Oakland, Cal., the infant son of Lieut. Edwin and Caroline Houston, U.S.N., aged one month and eight days.

TURNER.—At Mobile, Ala., May 18th, 1875, PETER LAWRENCE TURNER, aged 1 year and 3 days, only child of Lieut. W. J. Turner, Second U. S. Infantry, and Mary E. Turner.

STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/le.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.	NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/le.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.
NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.						ASIATIC STATION.					
Colorado, s.	1st	46	3031	Capt. Geo. M. Ransom.	Ordered to New York.	Hartford, s. Flag-s.	2nd	18	3000	Comdr. D. B. Harmony.	Hong Kong.
Dictator, s.	2nd	2	1750	Comdr. R. L. Law.	Hilton Head, S. C.	Kearsarge, s.	3rd	6	605	Comdr. F. V. McNair.	Nagasaki.
Chambliss, s.	2nd	10	955	Capt. Edward Barrett.	Ordered to New Orleans.	Yantic, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Robt. F. R. Lewis.	Nagasaki.
Plymouth, s.	2nd	13	1123	Capt. John H. Russell.	Matanzas.	Ashuelot, p.	3rd	6	786	Comdr. Edm. J. Matthews.	Shanghai.
Osage, s.	3rd	8	585	Comdr. S. L. Breese.	Sailed for Aspinwall.	Saco, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Chas. J. McDougal.	Batavia.
Clanranald, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Chas. A. Babcock.	New Orleans.	Monaca, p.	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Albert Kautz.	Yokohama.
Shawmut, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Chas. S. Norton.	Sailed for Honduras.	Palos, s.	4th	6	306	Lt.-Comdr. W. R. Bridgman.	Shanghai.
Kansas, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. R. S. McCook.	New Orleans.	SPECIAL SERVICE.					
Pinta, s.	4th	3	306	Lt.-Comdr. N. Mayo Dyer.	Hilton Head, S. C.	Powhatan, p.	2nd	17	2128	Capt. James E. Jonett.	New York.
Savus, s.	4th	3	306	Lt.-Comdr. Jos. B. Coghlan.	Pennacola.	Roanoke, s.	2nd	6	226	Capt. Andrew W. Johnson.	New York.
Axtel, s.	4th	3	306	Lt.-Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate.	Pennacola.	Swatara, s.	3rd	8	910	Capt. Ralph Chandler.	En route home.
Marques, s.	4th	3	306	Lt.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand.	Pennacola.	Michigan, p.	3rd	3	43	Comdr. J. H. Gills.	Erie, Penn.
Manzanilla, s.	4th	3	306	Lt.-Comdr. Jas. A. Chesley.	Pennacola.	Despatch, s.	4th	4	73	Lt.-Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.	En route to Washington.
Pringle, s.	4th	3	306	Lt.-Comdr. John E. Winn.	Hilton Head, S. C.	Fortune, s.	4th	3	304	Lt.-Comdr. F. M. Green.	Washington.
Worcester, s. Flag-s.	2nd	13	3000	Capt. W. D. Whiting.	Hilton Head, S. C.	Tallapoosa, p.	4th	—	650	Lt. D. G. McRitchie.	Washington.
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.						NAVY YARD AND SHORE STATIONS.					
Lancaster, s. Flag-s.	2nd	23	3120	Capt. Francis A. Roe.	En route home.	Minnesota, s.	1st	40	3000		New York. Preparing for service.
Monongahela, s.	2nd	11	900	Capt. Lewis A. Kimberly.	Rio Janeiro, Brazil.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2135	Capt. W. W. Low.	New York.
Brooklyn, s.	2nd	20	3000	Capt. W. T. Truxtun.	Montevideo.	New Hampshire, s.	2nd	15	3000	Capt. S. F. Quackenbush.	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.
Wasp, s.	4th	1	363	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.	Montevideo.	Ohio, s.	2nd	5	2700	Capt. A. A. Semmes.	Receiving Ship, Boston.
EUROPEAN STATION.						Vermont, s.	2nd	16	2600	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.	Receiving Ship, New York.
Franklin, s. Flag-s.	1st	30	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.	Ville Franche.	Independence, s.	3rd	23	1891	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	Receiving Ship, Mare Island.
Albatross, s.	2nd	12	1188	Capt. Saml. P. Carter.	Spesia.	Adeline, s.	3rd	23	1475	Comdr. John Irwin.	Receiving Ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
Congress, s.	2nd	16	3000	Capt. Earl English.	Ville Franche.	Pelona, s.	3rd	23	1475	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.	Receiving Ship, Philadelphia.
Junia, s.	3rd	8	838	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.	Spesia.	Janetown, s.	3rd	16	588	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glass.	Gunery Ship, Naval Academy.
PACIFIC STATION.						St. Louis, s.	3rd	16	431	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. Hooker.	Receiving Ship, League Island.
Pennacola, s. Flag-s.	2nd	23	3000	Capt. Bancroft Gherardi.	Honolulu.	St. Marys, s.	3rd	16	796	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.	School Ship, New York.
Benicia, s.	2nd	11	1133	Capt. Wm. E. Hopkins.	Honolulu.	Dale, s.	3rd	8	320	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Naval Academy.
Baranac, s.	2nd	11	1133	Capt. Walter W. Queen.	Honolulu.	Relief, s.	4th	3	468	Lt. John F. Merry.	Receiving Ship, Washington.
Portsmouth, s.	2nd	14	946	Comdr. Joseph S. Skerrett.	Sailed for Sitka and N. W. Coast.	Alarm, s. (torp. boat)	4th	1	400	Comdr. Aug. F. Cooke.	Navy Yard, Washington.
Tuscarora, s.	3rd	6	736	Comdr. Henry Erben.	Left Honolulu Mar. 3, for Mex. est.	TUGS.					
Narragansett, s.	3rd	8	566	Comdr. George Dewey.	Left Honolulu Mar. 3, for Sam's Isl.	Nina, s.	4th	4	306		Torpedo Boat, New York.
PACIFIC STATION.						Phlox, s.	4th	4	217	Mate Benj. G. Perry.	Annapolis.
Richmond, s. Flag-s.	2nd	14	3000	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.	Talcahuano, Chili.	Rescue, s.	4th	4	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.	Fire Tug, Washington.
Omaha, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edw. Simpson.	Left Talcahuano for Valparaiso Mar. 11.	Rose, s.	4th	4	63	Mate John Odenhall.	Yard Tug, Pensacola.
Onizca, s.	4th	3	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser.	Callao, Peru (storeship).	Speedwell, s.	4th	4	306	Lt. T. M. Gardner.	In use at Portsmouth.
						Triana, s.	4th	4	306	Mate Lewis G. Cook.	Washington.

* Battery of Howitzers. † Ordered.

Iron-clads in SMALL CAPS. Wooden sailing vessels in Italics.

s. indicates a propeller; p. a side wheel steamer.